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THE MORNING STAR.

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VOL. LXII.---NO. 57. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,602

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

Commodore Schley is off Santiago de Cuba, and Admiral Sampson is in position to proceed to his assistance if needed, and at the same time remains in striking distance of Havana. ——The remains of the late Mr. Gladstone lying in state at Westminister; by 3 P. M. yesterday 75,000 persons had passed the coffin. ——Spaniards report United States cruiser Baltimore disabled by an explosion on board at Manila. ——There are threatening signs of revolution in Spain and the Queen regent is advised to prepare to fly the country. ——No progress was made in the Senate with the war revenue measure bill; a bill to amend the internal revenue laws was considered in the House. ——New York markets: Money on call was steady at 1@1½ per cent., the last being at 1@1½ per cent.; cotton dull —middling 6½c; flour weaker and less active; wheat—spot steady; No. 2 red $1.14½; corn—spot weak; No. 2 39½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine dull.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 69 deg.; 8 P. M., 65 deg.; maximum, 80 deg.; minimum, 65 deg.; mean, 72 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 01.; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 2.31 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The pressure has fallen rapidly to the north and west of the Mississippi valley, and it is very even and below the normal over all sections, being highest in the extreme northeast and lowest in the upper Lakes, western Kansas and off the coast of the Carolinas. Light thunder showers have occurred in the east Rocky Mountain slopes, upper Mississippi valley and in the middle and north Atlantic coast States. Rain and cloudy weather continues from North Carolina north over the coast states, elsewhere the weather is generally fair to-night. Cooler weather prevails in the States of the Missouri valley, and the middle Atlantic States and warmer in the Lake regions.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair Friday, except showers on the coast in the morning; light northerly winds.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Local showers, mostly thunder storms, have occurred in nearly all districts. The weather is clear except along the coast of the Carolinas. The temperature changes have been slight.

Port Almanac---May 27.

Sun Rises..... 4.47 A. M.
Sun Sets..... 7.07 P. M.
Day's Length.....14 H. 19 M.
High Water at Southport 12.00 . A.M.
High Water, Wilmington 2.30 A. M.

Cervera wants coal, and he also wants plenty of sea room.

It shouldn't be difficult to organize a few regiments of "Dewey's cousins" to reinforce him in the Philippines.

Perhaps the Spaniards have their eye on Boston because it is called the "hub" and they think if they could hit the hub they would smash the machine.

If we want to cut the Cuba cables, that's no reason why anybody should cut up about it. In war times wires don't amount to much, when they are in the way.

Gen. Miles says the war planners in Washington are doing their work deliberately and propose to take in Cuba without sacrificing one life more than may be necessary.

The death of William E. Gladstone leaves Senator Morrill, of Vermont, the oldest living statesman. He is a 98 years old, five years older than Bismarck, but not half as crabbed.

In view of the fact that English syndicates are said to own about $3,000,000,000 worth of property in this country, the friendly feeling that John Bull has for Uncle Sam is not surprising.

The citizens of Rhode Island are going to present Uncle Sam with a war vessel. If the vessel is proportioned to the size of Rhode Island, it will be a torpedo boat or a tug, a tug of war as it were.

The Cubans have their man picked out to raise the Cuban lone Star over Havana. He is Juan Arnas, the oldest living Cuban patriot. His picture, with full beard and flowing locks, bears a striking resemblance to the venerable Rip Van Winkle.

There is hesitation about sending troops to Cuba on account of the danger of disease. But 15,000 troops are being sent to the Philippines and the danger of disease doesen't figure it, although it is said that the unacclimated run quite as much or more risk than those in Cuba, and they are a long ways from from home too.

We reproduce to-day, by request, the editorial published yesterday on "uniform bales," a subject in which every cotton planter in the South is interested. And the whole South, too, is interested for many millions of dollars are annually lost by the slovenly handling of this leading staple.

Perhaps the Spanish editors would have a better opinion of this country if they knew there are eight Madrids in it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. B. Rhodes—A savory odor.
Excursion—Sedgeley Hall Day.
Vollers & Hashagen—Provisioners.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Lutheran school entertainment takes place to-night, beginning at 8.30 o'clock.

— Messrs. B. S. Jones & Co., of New York, sold yesterday beans at $2.00 per crate; beets at $5.00 per barrel, and carrots at 3 cents per bunch.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— T. J. Shaw, Esq., of Guilford, and R. B. Boon, Esq., of Durham, have been nominated for Judge and Solicitor respectively of the Fifth Judicial district.

— Yesterday two cases from the county for selling liquor on Sunday, were given a hearing in this city and both discharged. The hearing was before Justice Bunting.

— James Walker, colored, is to be tried to-day before Justice Bunting on the charge of assault with deadly weapon upon W. C. K. Moore, also colored, on last Monday night.

— About two hundred people went down the river on the excursion given by the Frauen Verein yesterday. The ladies served refreshments and there was dancing to music by an excellent band.

— A warm friend of the Naval Reserves who are now on board the *Nantucket* at Port Royal, S. C., will express to them to-day a well filled box, the contents of which will minister to their solid comfort.

— Another box is to be sent to the boys of the Wilmington Light Infantry who are stationed at Camp Russell, Raleigh, It is being packed at Gerken's, on Front street, and will be especially designed for a Sunday dinner.

— Richard Nobles was tried yesterday by Justice Bunting on the charge of stealing a dog collar from Clarence Mills. The case was dismissed. The offence of which Nobles was accused yesterday was committed on Wednesday.

— The Wrightsville Branch of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company will open to-day. Miss Kate Sholar will be in charge in the day and Miss Lester Wiggs at night. Mr. F. L. Woodruff, the manager, has spent portions of several days this week getting the exchange in good shape.

U. A. O. DRUIDS.

Grand Grove of Virginia and North Carolina to Meet Here.

Linden Grove No. 2, United Ancient Order of Druids, is making extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Grove of Virginia and North Carolina, which meets here June 14th. Fritz Dietrich, of Richmond, is Noble Grand Arch; A. J. Marshall, of Wilmington, is Deputy Grand Arch, and Jas. A. Lipscomb, of Manchester, Va., is Grand Secretary. The following members of Linden Grove No. 2 have been constituted a committee of entertainment: A. J. Marshall, G. W. Bornemann, Geo. Zeigler, E. T. Jewell and James Millan. There will be about one hundred representatives of the different groves present.

The Seashore Hotel.

Mr. George Campbell, proprietor of the Seashore Hotel, arrived in the city yesterday and went down to the beach yesterday afternoon accompanied by Mrs. Minnie Gibson and Miss Gracie Hammersley. Mr. Campbell's mother, and aunt Mrs. H. A Campbell, and Miss Minnie Gooch, are already on the beach.

The hotel will be open and ready for visitors Saturday, when Mr. Campbell expects a large crowd, the S. A. L. $2.00 Saturday rate having been put on.

Policeman Gurganus' Injury.

Policeman S. D. Gurganus is still suffering much from the blow he received a week ago while arresting Andrew Sauls, colored. Sauls was resisting arrest and Officer Huggins intended to strike him on the back of the head, but the negro dodged and the force of the blow fell upon Officer Gurganus' right hand. His whole arm as far as the elbow turned black and was much swollen. However, he is now able to do day duty as officer in the City Hall.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. S. S. Spier, a well known life insurance man of Goldsboro, is in the city.

— Mrs. Edwin Northrop returned last evening from a visit to Petersburg, Va.

— Mr. Jno. S. Burnett left yesterday for Cleveland Springs to spend several weeks.

— Mrs. Jos. H. Hanby left yesterday morning to spend the summer in Virginia.

— Messrs. James Post and Benj. Bell, Jr., returned last evening from the State University.

— Messrs. N. C. and W. C. Curtis, of Southport, arrived in the city yesterday returning from the University.

— Miss Annie Herring has returned to her home in Clinton, N. C., after a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. C. Smith.

— Mr. Robert Ruark, of Southport, spent last night in the city en route home from Chapel Hill, where he has been attending the University.

— Miss Lillie Boney, of Wallace, is the guest of her brother Mr. James G. Boney, of this city. She has just graduated at the State Normal School at Greensboro.

— Messrs. W. G. Fussell, of Rose Hill; A. F. Padrick, of Jacksonville; M. M. Hughes, of Chadbourn, and P. K. Teachy, of Rose Hill, were here yesterday calling on the wholesale merchants.

— Miss Gertrude Bagby, of the public High School faculty, leaves this morning via the 9.30 o'clock A. C. L. train for Kinston, where she will spend a portion of her vacation. She expects to attend the Summer school at Chapel Hill.

— Mr. Louis D. Mason, representing, Powell, Smith & Co., of New York, manufacturers of the well known "Cuban Blossom" and "Renown" cigars, sold in this city by Messrs. Vollers & Hashagen, is in the city, calling on the trade. His friends are glad to see him.

—Mr. W. H. Stone, Jr., a son of one of the STAR'S friends and subscribers at Shallotte, N. C., Mr. W. H. Stone, arrived in the city yesterday via the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad from Oak Ridge Institute, where he has been attending school for the past year. He states that the enrollment for the past year was about 250.

— Miss Blanche Rueckert, at present teacher of vocal music in Elizabeth Lutheran College, Charlotte, N. C., is expected to arrive in this city early in June and will be the guest of her cousin Mrs. Dudley Burkheimer. She is remembered as having greatly pleased music loving people by her charming voice several years ago.

— Mrs. J. F. Rueckert, of Washington, D. C., wife of Prof. J. F. Rueckert, formerly of this city, is here on a visit to her brother and neice, Dr. G. D. Bernheim and Mrs. H. Dudley Burkheimer. Mrs. Rueckert was one of Wilmington's foremost educators during the seventies; Prof. Rueckert, also, was an instructor of music of much merit at that time in this city.

A GARDEN PARTY.

Given by the Young People's Organ Fund Society of Grace Church.

It was a fraction cool last night for a garden party and the crowd that attended the one given by the Young People's Organ Fund Society at Mr. C. W. Westbrook's residence, corner of Fourth and Grace streets, was not quite so large as it would have been on one of the warmer nights earlier in the week, but the party was a complete success all the same.

The piazza was decked with evergreen wreaths and light streamed from numerous Chinese lanterns as well as from two big engine head lights, one of which was located on each side of the entrance. There was an abundance of national colors on all sides and altogether the effect was quite picturesque.

The evening was most delightfully spent, some of the enjoyable features being vocal music by Misses Nora Scott and Minnie Perdew, and Mr. Frank Westbrook; mandolin and guitar selections by Misses Mary and Henrietta Shepard, and selections by a mandolin club composed of Messrs. Albert Dosher, Clifford Hopkins, Percy Barksdale and Will Davis.

Refreshments were served and the proceeds from these and the admission fees amounts to a considerable sum to be added to the organ fund.

At Rest in Oakdale.

The funeral of little Nellie Chasten, the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mattie L. Chasten, took place yesterday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock from the residence, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. The services were conducted by Rev. A. P. Tyer, assisted by Rev. A. D. McClure. The interment was made at Oakdale cemetery. There was a profusion of beautiful floral offerings, showing the deep sympathy felt for the sorrowing parent and relatives.

Name Remains Atlantic.

At a meeting of the Atlantic (Clarendon) Yacht Club held last night at the City Hall, Mr. Jas. F. Post, Jr., the president, presided, and Mr. R. D, Cronly, the secretary and treasurer, was also present. The only business before the meeting was the question of changing the name, but after discussion the original decision to make the the Atlantic was adhered to.

SEDGELEY HALL CLUB.

The Club House at Carolina Beach Completed—Formal Opening Takes Place To-day.

This is Sedgeley Hall day. Those most directly concerned in the establishing of the new club on Carolina Beach have been planning to make the day a grand success and unless all signs fail they will be certain to succeed. There will be scores of people to go down to attend the opening exercises, which will be of such a nature as to interest and delight all who attend.

The *Wilmington* will observe a convenient schedule, leaving here at 9.30 A. M. and 3 and 7.30 P. M. The last boat will leave the beach at 11 P. M. Fare for round trip, 35 cents.

The club house has been completed, and is a gem of architecture. The public will have an opportunity to inspect it until 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon. After then the courtesies of the club will be extended to the Atlantic and Carolina Yacht Clubs, only the members of the three clubs being admitted. For the entertainment of the other clubs Sedgeley Hall will exert itself to the utmost. There will be dancing and refreshments.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee, the following gentlemen were constituted the house committee for the year: Mr. Jas. H. Cowan, chairman, and Messrs. C. P. Wells, J. N. Brand, E. T. Huggins and Joe W. Yates.

THE COLORED TROOPS.

Lieut. Walker Ordered to Take His Company to Fort Macon.

Whoever has thought that the colored troops of Wilmington have just been "making 'tend" at going to war will see his mistake from the following telegram received late yesterday afternoon by Alderman A. J. Walker:

Lieutenant A. J. Walker, Wilmington, N. C.

Move your command to Fort Macon next Monday. Take sixty men. Will arrange transportation.

A. D. COWLES, Adjutant General.

Preparations for leaving will begin at once, and the troops will doubtless be ready to move by Monday. They will in all probability leave here at 2.25 P. M. by the Wilmington & Newbern Railroad, as this is the most direct route. This will put them in Fort Macon by 8 or 9 o'clock the same night.

Capt. Walker does not understand why he is addressed in the foregoing telegram as lieutenant, as he has had no notification of his appointment. He states that he is going to push matters along and do everything in his power to get his company to Fort Macon in good shape. He has called a meeting of the entire command at the Mayor's office at 8 o'clock to-night to discuss the situation. He has eighty-seven men already enrolled and expects to be able to get out of this number without difficulty the sixty that are asked for.

Lieutenant R. H. Cowan is at Fort Macon making preparations for the encampment of the colored volunteers.

Capt. Walker had his command out for drill last night and read the orders to them.

TEACHERS' OUTING.

A Delightful Boat Ride Down the River on the Steam Tug Marion Given by Captain Williams.

The teachers of the public schools had a delightful boat ride yesterday afternoon on the tug *Marion*. It was very refreshing after the rather trying experiences of school closings.

The *Marion* left Market street dock at 3.30, with its load of teachers, and steamed gaily up the river with no end of colors flying to the breeze. She went up the river beyond Hilton and then down the river for a distance of several miles, returning home about 7 o'clock.

Capt. Williams was just as obliging as he could be, and the teachers will always be grateful to him for the pleasant outing he gave them. Refreshments were served, and these of course were much enjoyed.

The following teachers were in the party: Prof. M. C. S. Noble, Mrs. C. Maffitt, Misses Adelaide Meares, Leo Cameron, Hester Struthers, Maggie Moffitt, Daisy Waitt, Julia Hill, Helen Mabey, Carrie McNairy, Florence Willis, Kate Johnson, Kate Yarborough, Gertrude Bagby, Mary Shepard, Kate Alderman, Mary Bernard, Lila Morrison, Eliza Meares, Fair Payne and Belle Anderson. With the party, also, were Mr. Jas. F. Post, Jr., Mrs. M. C. S. Noble, little Misses Julia Post and Alice Noble, and Miss Carrie Haynesworth, a visiting young lady stopping with Mrs. L. S. Belden and accompanying Miss Eliza Meares on the boat ride.

Two Dollar Rate Inaugurated.

The Seaboard Air Line has inaugurated it $2-tickets from Charlotte and points east to Wilmington. Tickets will be sold for the [illegible]day train only, and will not be good to return later than Monday.

Commencing on the 28th, and for sale on each Saturday and Sunday thereafter, a $2.50-ticket will be sold at all stations between Raleigh and Hamlet to Wilmington, good to return not later than Monday.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

State Convention Convened Last Evening at the First Presbyterian Church.

A VERY LARGE ASSEMBLAGE.

Opening Services—Address of Welcome and Response—A Reception in Honor of Visiting Delegates—Music and Refreshments.

The 1898 Convention of the King's Daughters and Sons of North Carolina, was called to order last night at 8.30 o'clock by Rev. James Carmichael, D. D., in Anniversary hall of the First Presbyterian Church. There was a large audience, much the greater per cent. of whom were King's Daughters.

The hall had been prettily decorated for the occasion. A quantity of rare potted plants adorned the platform and just back of the rostrum was a richly worked banner bearing the King's Daughters and Son's symbol and also the motto "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister." On the rostrum with Dr. Carmichael were Mrs. I. C. Davis, of New York; Mrs. J. B. Cherry, of Greenville and Mrs. R. N. Sweet, of this city.

In opening the convention Dr. Carmichael delivered a brief and very appropriate address, declaring that they were assembled there without regard to sect or creed to do honor to His name; that name above every name and to which every knee shall bow and every tongue confess. He paid a high tribute to the noble work in which the King's Daughters are engaged. In behalf of the Wilmington circles he welcomed the delegates to the city, exhorting them to, during their deliberations, remember their King and draw nearer together, closing with a forcible reference to his hospital experience during the late war and the power of Jesus' name among suffering humanity.

The entire convention joined in singing "Onward, Christian Soldier," instrumental accompaniment having been played by Miss Lucy Chadbourn and Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Jr., on organ and piano.

Address of Welcome.

As master of ceremonies Dr. Carmichael introduced Mrs. R. N. Sweet, of this city, who delivered an admirable address of welcome. She said:

In behalf of the City Union, of Wilmington, it becomes my pleasant duty to extend a most cordial welcome to you, Mrs. Davis, of the Central Council of New York, now so well known and so much beloved by us all; and to you, The King's Daughters and Sons of North Carolina in convention assembled.

We hope to make your stay with us pleasant, and I trust it may prove profitable to each of us, as we take under consideration our part of the work of The King.

As we hold council together as to the best methods and lines of work, if new inspiration is given to each Daughter and Son of us to be more faithful in every duty done in His Name, more effective work will be done in the future than has been done in the past, your coming will be blessed indeed, and this not an unmeaning assemblage.

While the din of war sounds in our ears and our young men are going forth to battle for truth and right against oppression and cruelty, is it not a fitting time for us to be looking to the interests of His Kingdom and asking His guidance who is the Prince of Peace?

Though my greeting is brief, be assured it is none the less heartfelt. And again I extend to you all a most cordial welcome.

The Response.

In reply to Mrs. Sweet's cordial welcome, Mrs. J. B. Cherry, of Greenville, made a happy response. She said that those who attended the 1892 convention in this city were in a measure prepared for the hearty welcome which was being accorded them now. She dwelt especially upon the great spiritual blessings which were attendant upon former conventions, and foreshadowed yet greater ones for the present sessions. Wilmington Daughters and Sons were congratulated upon the splendid work they are evidently accomplishing. The response was concluded with a prayer that noble influences might be set in motion during the convention and continue to spread and deepen until every heart and home in the State should receive a blessing.

Dr. Carmichael introduced to the convention Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis as secretary of the Central Council of the International Order of the King's Daughters. She did not however address the convention.

There was another musical selection, after which the delegates and local King's Daughters and Sons repaired to the Abbie Chadbourn Memorial Hall on the second floor, where elaborate preparations had been made for a reception in honor of the visiting ladies.

The Reception.

The Memorial hall and adjacent parlors never appeared prettier than during the reception last night.

The first feature of the event was the interchange of introductions to visiting and local King's Daughters. This was in the parlors. In the adjacent hall refreshments, consisting of a variety of creams and cakes, were served. Many tables were prettily spread for this purpose. The one in the center of the hall was especially elaborate and was occupied by Mrs. Davis, of New York, and other distinguished delegates. A bevy of Wilmington's prettiest young ladies served charmingly as waitresses. They were Misses Augusta Wiggins, Masie West, Sue McQueen, Jennie Peck, Bettie DeRosset, Alice Borden, Marie Peschau, Nessie Cotchett, Jane Meares and Lizzie Latham.

During the progress of the reception Mrs. Davis was presented with a very handsome bouquet of flowers. A feature of the evening was the rendition of a delightful musical programme under the direction of Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Jr. There were selections by a male quartette, composed of Messrs. Bert Cooper, Robt. Fowler and the Messrs. Holden. Miss Fair Payne charmed the audience with two solos, one having been in response to an enthusiastic encore. It was past 11 o'clock when the guests dispersed for their homes.

Convention Notes.

All except about five of the delegates expected have arrived, and several will probably reach here to-day.

The Convention meets this morning at 10 o'clock. The report of the State Secretary, Mrs. R. N. Sweet, will be the feature of the session. At 1 P. M. a recess will be taken until 4. An address by Mrs. Thos. J. Davis is booked for this hour.

To-night Mrs. I. C. Davis will deliver an address in the First Baptist Church.

The STAR is requested to announce that The King's Daughters will take an excursion to Wrightsville Beach Saturday afternoon, leaving here at 2.30 P. M. King's Daughters and their friends can get tickets by applying to Mrs. W. A. Dick, on Third street.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Judge Allen's Opinion Received Yesterday—Injunction Denied and Restraining Order Vacated.

Col. Jno. D. Taylor, as clerk of the Superior Court yesterday received the decision of Judge O. H. Allen in the New Hanover County Commissioner's case in which Col. Roger Moore, chairman, and Commissioners Alexander, J. L. Boatwright, John Barry, James Cowan, the three last named appointees of the clerk of the Superior Court, sued out a temporary restraining order against Col. F. W. Foster, F. J. Dempsey and Jordan Nixon who, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, forfeited their right to the office of County Commissioners by accepting office as a Board of Education.

It will be remembered that the case was argued on Wednesday of last week before Judge Allen in Fayetteville. The decision just received denies the injunction and vacates the temporary restraining order on the ground that while it appears from the affidavits filed by the plaintiffs that Col. Moore, Alexander Boatwright, Barry and Cowan are the legal commissioners of New Hanover county, he as judge, nevertheless has no power at the present stage of the action to grant relief by injunction.

The following is the full text of the opinion:

"This cause coming on to be heard on motion to show cause why the defendants should not be restrained from acting as county commissioners and interferring with the plaintiffs in discharge of their duties, while it appears from the affidavits filed in this proceeding that the plaintiffs are the legal board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county, nevertheless, I am of opinion that, this being an action to try title of office, I have not the power at this stage to grant relief by injunction. The application is therefore denied and the temporary restraining order vacated.

"O. H. ALLEN,
"Judge Superior Court."

DEFACING U. S. COIN.

Case to be Tried To-day by U. S. Commissioner Bunting.

At 12 o'clock to-day 'Squire R. H. Bunting, as United States Commissioner, will try a case for mutilating a coin of the United States. The defendant is James Simon, a Syrian, who runs a small store on Front street, between Dock and Orange streets.

It appears that Richard Davis went into Simon's store yesterday about one o'clock and bought a penny's worth of peanuts and gave Simon a dime from which to take his pay. Simon claimed that the coin was not a good one and proceeded to test it and broke the coin in two pieces.

Davis claims that the coin was a good one and that Simon used unfair means in the test, and in fact wilfully broke the piece of money, He insisted that Simon pay him the nine cents change, which he would not do. Hence the case which will be heard to-day.

Letter From Lieut. White.

A private letter from First Lieutenant Charles H. White brings encouraging news about Wilmington men in camp. He writes with pardonable pripe about the creditable behavior and appearance of Wilmington's young soldiers. They have been busy for the last day or so moving camp, but that is about over now and the men will take up again the usual rou-tine of camp life which, however, has not as yet become monotonous.

Lieutenant White has received his commission as Lieutenant of the Second Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers.

N. C. College A. & M. A.

The sixth commencement of the N. C. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Raleigh, will take place May 29th to June 1st. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday May 29th at 8.30 P. M. by Rev. Hartley Carmichael, D. D.; at 8.30 P. M. Monday May 30, the alumni oration will be delivered; the alumni banquet takes place May 30th, at 11 P. M.; the commencement address will be made May 31st, at 8.30 P. M. by Hon. Jas. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; and June 1st will be commencement day proper.

STATE CONVENTION.

An Enthusiastic and Representative Body, About 600 Delegates Being Present.

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

All the Old Members Representing the Sixth District Re-elected—Populist Proposition Received With Derision—Fusion Declined.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26.—The State Convention is an enthusiastic and representative one. About 600 delegates are present.

After the convention was called to order by Chairman Manly, Dr. Eugene Daniel offered prayer. Col. Julian S. Carr, temporary chairman, made a neat speech of acceptance.

The various districts made reports of committeemen chosen. The committee on resolutions is as follows: T. J. Jarvis, Claude Kitchin, R. Duffy, Josephus Daniels, W. W. Kitchin, J. A. Lockhart, Lee S. Overman, R. A. Doughton, J. C. Morton.

The Sixth district elected Cameron Morrison, of Richmond, committeeman on credentials; J. D. McCall, of Mecklenburg, committeeman on permanent organization, and John D. Shaw, Jr., vice president.

The following is the new executive committee, elected by the districts:

First District—C. B. Abernathy, of Carteret; B. B. Winborne, of Hertford; F. G. James, of Pitt; W. B. Rodman, of Beaufort.

Second District—T. W. Mason, of Northampton; F. D. Winston, of Bertie; N. O. Berry, of Wayne; D. R. Speight, of Edgecombe.

Third District—Jas. A. Bryan, of Craven; Jno. M. Faison, of Duplin; Daniel H. McLean, of Harnett; L. A. Murchison, of Cumberland.

Fourth District—J. A. Young, of Vance; E. C. Beddingfield, of Wake; F. S. Spruill, of Franklin; Wiley Rush, of Randolph.

Fifth District—J. S. Manning, of Durham; W. A. Bobbitt, of Granville; A. W. Haywood, of Alamance; Reuben D. Reed, of Rockingham.

Sixth District—Heriot Clarkson, of Mecklenburg; Walter Neal of Richmond; W. H. Bernard, of New Hanover; G. B. Patterson, of Robeson.

Seventh District—Paul B. Means, of Cabarrus; W. H. Williams, of Catawba; O. F. Mason, of Gaston; J. R. McLelland, of Iredell.

Eighth District—W. W. Barber, of Wilkes; J. R. Lewellyn, of Surry; Clement Manly, of Forsyth; W. C. Newland, of Caldwell.

Ninth District—W. D. Lee, of Haywood; G. S. Powell, of Buncombe; W. H. Justice, of Rutherford; Walter E. Moore, Jackson.

Chas. M. Cooke, of Louisburg, was reported by the Committee on Permanent Organization for permanent chairman.

While waiting for the Committee on Resolutions, R. B. Glenn was called on and spoke. He asked the convention if it wanted fusion and there were weak cheers. When he referred to a straight fight there were deafening yells and delegates stood up and threw their hats in the air.

All the old members of the Executive Committee in the Sixth District were re-elected unanimously. Ex-Congressman Brody, Dr. Covington and others addressed the convention during the afternoon session.

Chairman Manly announced the proposition from the Populists. The announcement was greeted with yells of derision and signs of disapproval. The Populist letter and the Ayer resolutions were read to the convention, and on motion of J. D. Kerr referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The nominations of the six Superior Court Judges were ratified.

Major B. F. Dixon was given a great ovation as he appeared in the convention in military uniform. He said that a report had spread that the convention was run by gold-bugs and that only gold-bugs opposed fusion. He said he did not believe it, and the convention yelled, "You're right."

An invitation from Greensboro, signed by the mayor and others, to hold the next State convention in Greensboro, was presented. A resolution providing that the convention be held in Greensboro the next time was introduced. A warm discussion ensued, Mr. Iredell Meares favored holding the convention in future in leading cities of the State, and invited the convention to Wilmington. The discussion was brought to a close on a motion to adjourn till 8 o'clock, pending the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The motion prevailed.

Committee on Resolutions Report.

The convention did not take action in the matter of fixing a place for the next State Convention; it was left open for the State Committee.

Greetings and messages of sympathy were sent to Chas. B. Aycock and Cy Watson, confined at home sick.

The Committee on Resolutions reported at 9 o'clock, and the platform was adopted by a rising vote.

The platform indorses the Chicago platform, denounces the Dingley tariff, favors an income tax, denounces the Republican party for the defeat of the Teller resolutions and its determination to issue bonds at this time; while it deplores the war it pledges honest support to the government to effect a speedy termination; favors a union of the silver forces of the country in Congressional elections, and cordially invites all voters, without regard to past political affiliations, to unite with us in supporting our candidates for Congress who favor free silver, thus giving practical force and effect to the recommendation of Chairman Jones; praises the great fight of W. J. Bryan in the last campaign; denounces the scandal, extravagance and incompetency of the present Republican State administration, the enactments of the last two legislatures; the placing of ignorant and corrupt men in office; the placing of negroes on school committees to supervise white children; opposes removal by corporations of suits from State to Federal courts; favors a just election law, the abolition of unnecessary offices, the extension of powers of the railway commission, the establishment of just and fair railroad rates, the election of U. S. Senators and railway commissioners by the people; condemns free passes and calls attention to the wise and honest administration of affairs in the State under Democratic rule.

The Committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously by a rising vote and without debate amid great enthusiasm:

The committee on platform and resolutions, by direction of the convention, having had under consideration the proposition for fusion made by the committee of the Populist party, recommend that this convention adopt the following resolution.

Resolved, That the proposition for fusion by the Populist committee be, and the same is hereby respectfully declined,

Resolved, 2d, That the Democratic State Executive Committee be and the same is hereby instructed to entertain no further proposition for fusion.

Resolved, 3d, That the secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the chairman of the Populist Executive Committee.

Capt. Buck Kitchin was called on and made a masterful speech which was the feature of the convention. He endorsed the convention's action, and said the Populists could choose between gold-bugism and the Democratic party. Every sentence was applauded.

Resolutions of sympathy were extended Mrs. Bagley on the death of her son and resolutions congratulating Dewey on the Manila victory were adopted.

The convention adjourned at five minutes after 11 o'clock. The leaders of the party displayed fine political sagacity and every one is delighted with the results accomplished.

The new Executive Committee met to-night, but on motion of Major Bernard adjourned to meet here June 28th, when the chairman will be chosen.

Judge Avery, one of the leaders of fusion, said he would abide by the convention's action and work for the good of the party.

To Join the Volunteers.

Mr. Edwin Anderson McKoy and Miss Mary Lillington McKoy returned home last evening from New York city.

Mr. McKoy has come home to join the North Carolina volunteers. He was the only man in the Seventh New York regiment that volunteered to go to the war. He does not charge his comrades with being cowards—they just don't see the situation as he does, he says. As he failed to be able to go to the war with his own regiment he decided to come to his native State to enlist. He will in all probability join the W. L. I., but will remain here until perhaps to-morrow before leaving for Raleigh. His decision to go to fight for his country necessitates his giving up a lucrative position with the Smith Premier Typewriter Company of New York.

Letter From Great Incohonee.

Capt J. M. McGowan, as C. of R. for Eyota Tribe Improved order of Red Men, yesterday received a communication from Great Incohonee Robt. T. Daniel of Georgia, in which he orders that all tribes of the country pass such resolutions as will relieve all members of the order, who volunteered for service in the war, from tribe dues. And says that the services of the two hundred thousand Red Men have been tendered President McKinley in the present crisis. The communication closes with the prayer that "The Great Spirit send through the clouds of war a beacon light to guide and direct the nation in the momentous hours and May the God of Battle give speedy victory to our righteous cause." Both Eyota and Cherokee tribes will take action in the matter at once.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sedgeley Hall Day.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAROLINA BEACH to-day (Friday, May 27th). Public are invited to inspect the new club until 5.30. Boat leaves at 9.30 A. M., 3 and 7.30 P. M. Last boat leaves Beach at 11 P. M. Fare for round trip 35 cents. my 27 1t

A SAVORY ODOR FROM A ROAST OF BEEF

from our prime, rich and juicy ribs, porterhouse or sirloin, that would almost call Lucullus back to life, arises when it is taken from the oven. There is nothing more tempting than a fine, juicy roast of beef, or thick, tender steak, when we cut it and prepare it for your table.

I. B. RHODES.
my 27 1t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $80.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for at ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1898

UNIFORM BALES.

The preparation of our cotton for market and the methods of marketing it have for some years been a subject of more or less discussion. Much has been said and written upon it and figures produced to show how much the planters of the South annually lose by the untidy manner in which their bales reach the markets, especially the European markets, where the buyers are more particular and closer dealers than our home buyers are who buy for home consumption.

Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has written much on what he appropriately styles the "barbarous treatment" of American cotton. We read an article not very long ago, in which he contrasted the botchy baling in this country with the baling in other countries, and showed by cuts the condition of the bales as they arrived in market, the American bales looking as if they had been pulled out of a wreck, while the Egyptian and Indian bales were unbroken and neat, the result in the first case, he asserts, of the lack of proper care by our planters and ginners, and in the second place of the care and attention given to preparing for market by the planters and ginners of Egypt and India. He attributes this, and no doubt correctly, to the low rate of wages in these countries, these not being a material factor in the cost of baling securely and neatly. Wages are a factor in this country, but it is the sort of economy that saves a dime and loses a dollar.

It is estimated that there is a loss of from one to two dollars a bale on the cotton marketed on account of bad (or Mr. Atkinson's "barbarous") treatment of the bales, in the careless packing, defective bagging and insecure strapping. This means a loss of many millions of dollars annually to the planters of the South, which might be saved by better methods.

But aside from the defective baling, as compared with the baling of other cotton growing and competing countries, the necessity of a uniform bale is urged as a matter of much importance to the cotton growers of the South. A moment's reflection will show the advantage in the uniform bale, whether it be a large bale or a small one, a heavy bale or a light one, for the uniform bales can be loaded to so much better advantage either on cars or on shipboard that the carriers can afford to carry them for less than they could a carload or cargo of bales of different sizes. In a communication published in the Mobile *Register* Mr. C. Menelos, who is both a cotton grower and a cotton buyer, calls attention to the necessity of better methods, and among other things says:

"With our present system, the most valuable product of the South is handled in the most detrimental manner. It reaches the market more or less ragged and in all sized bales, exposed to the sun and air, to the rain and storm, losing in weight in the first instance, deteriorating in quality in the other, and who, but the planters, pay for all that short-sighted policy? The light bagging, in the handling and rehandling of the bales, is generally torn to pieces, exposes the cotton to be soiled and otherwise damaged and causes extra loss in weight, which, of course, comes out of the planters' pocket directly or indirectly.

"Then the bales, being of all sizes, are handled at a greater expense, on shipboard and railroad cars and, as they take more space than the square bales, the rates of freight are higher. All these drawbacks form a serious item of expenses which always has to come out of the price the buyer has to pay for cotton, whether it goes to European ports or to our Eastern spinners.

"What is demanded from the planters and ginners to do is to adopt a uniform box for baling cotton measuring 24x54 inches inside measurement. This can be done easily by any ordinary carpenter and at an expense not exceeding $5 to $8, and less in many instances. Next, to use bagging weighing not less than two to two and one-quarter pounds per yard. The latter will pay better in the end. And lastly, to have as near a uniform weight as possible, viz, 500 to 550 pounds per bale.

"By adopting this system the property of the planters will be better protected, the loss in weight reduced and cotton will bring to the planters from 60 cents to 75 cents per bale more, through the light loss in weight and the discrimination in price, which will be made by buyers next season in favor of cotton packed in the standard box of 24x54 inches, inside measurement.

"Unless this is done promptly and efficiently, the cylindrical bale trust will profit from the demand by the cotton consumers for a square bale to extend its ramifications throughout the South, and with its round bale, well covered and even weight, will try to replace our present system and render valueless all our gins, of which there are in the South over 36,000, together with our presses and compresses, representing a capital of over $15,000,000. Besides this, the planter will be at the tender mercies of the trust, which don't sell machines, but only rents them out on rayalty, and will end by controlling even the price of cotton, to the detriment of the producer."

These are the views of a practical cotton man, who is interested both in the growing of cotton and in buying and selling it, and as such they are entitled to consideration by cotton growers and shippers generally. They are in line, too, with the observations of Edward Atkinson, to whom we have referred above, who has been writing interestingly and forcibly on this subject for ten years or more, and supports his assertions with figures that speak for themselves, showing the losses entailed on our cotton planters by inattention and slovenly methods in the preparation of their cotton for market.

As cotton is baled now the bales run all the way from 500 to 750 pounds to the bale, with, of course, a proportionate divergence in length, breadth and thickness, and the trouble is that these bales are apt to become mixed and thrown together for shipment in the same cargo. It goes without saying that it is impossible to advantageously pack in cars or in the hold of a ship bales of such varying sizes, whereas bales of a uniform size, whether large or small could be packed with the greatest economy of space, a very material consideration in loading for transportation, whether on land or water. Of course the greater number of bales that can be put on a car or vessel, the less will be the cost of transportation, an item well worth considering by the shipper, and by the planter who has to pay the cost of transportation, indirectly if not directly.

The style and quality of the bagging used varies about as much as the size of the bales does, some of it being like fish netting and of no possible use in protecting the cotton from dust and filth, which of course depreciate its value when it reaches market after being tumbled about on platforms and wharves, and travelling hundreds or thousands of miles.

These and other drawbacks are facts which have drawn forcible attention to the cylindrical bale, in behalf of which much is now being said, and which promises to supplant the square bale, unless better methods be employed with the square bale. But whether the square or the round bale be used, it is to the interest of the cotton planter that his cotton should reach the market in the best possible condition, and not in such slovenly shape as to make a marked contrast between it and the cotton of other competing countries.

AS THE SPANIARDS SEE US.

On general principles it might be productive of good results if we could see ourselves as others see us, but it would be decidedly humiliating to us as a self-esteeming people if we saw ourselves as the average Spaniard sees us, or pretends he sees us. We say the average Spaniard, but it is doubtful if the average Spaniard has any idea at all of this country, for ideas of other countries are gotten by reading or conversation with informed people, and sixty per cent. of the Spanish people can't read and have very few opportunities to converse with well informed or travelled people. Those of them who are not very far above the average in point of intelligence and can read depend upon their editors for their information about this country, and judging from samples of their writings which we see the average Spanish editor is as ignorant as the average boor who never opens a book.

One of the Madrid editors just at the outbreak of the war imparted to his readers the interesting information that President "Magginley" was not an American, but a naturalized Chinaman, born in Canton, China, but, somewhat remarkable to say, did not inform them that he was completely under the control of a very bold and unscrupulous woman named Hanna. This is one specimen of the many which appear in Spanish papers in Spain and in the colonies, the editors in Cuba appearing to be no better informed than their journalistic brothers on the Peninsula. We catch them on the fly occasionally, but the Atlanta *Journal* spread its net and scooped in a lot of 'em with one swing, which we herewith reproduce because of their creamy richness and because it gives us an opportunity to view ourselves through Spanish optics. This one is from *El Imparcial*, of Madrid:

"It is a fact well known to all European statesmen that only by means of armed forces stationed in the late Confederate States has the Washington Government been able to preserve the semblance of peace. Even now the new generation of the Confederacy is but waiting for the word to revolt. When war is declared General Lee, who has been Consul General at Havana, and who was kicked out of Cuba by Governor General Blanco, will raise the standard of revolt and the old Southern Confederacy. This Lee is the same Lee who was general-in-chief of the civil war in 1850 to 1855, and whose surrender to General Lincoln in the last named year broke the revolution. His acts at Havana were for the purpose of plunging the government into war with the kingdom of Spain, at which time he and his followers would rise against Senor McKinley."

This satisfactorily explains any mystery there may have been as to why Fitzhugh Lee bucked up so saucily against Weyler and his crowd, and finally raised the racket which precipitated the war and made it necessary for him to vacate Havana; but what a disappointment it will be when *El Imparcial* learns that Fitz is back in Cuba raising a different kind of a racket and wearing the uniform of a Major General in the U. S. Army.

This luscious chunk is from *El Heraldo:*

"All the troops of the Yankees are in the far western part of the country, many thousands of miles from the Atlantic coast. There are only a few thousand men, all told, and they are ill paid and ill fed, and not willing to fight. To utilize this force it will be necessary to bring it to the eastern seaboard. There is but one railway by which it can be transported, and that is an old and poorly constructed affair. At one place this railroad passes over Niagara falls, a cataract 1,000 feet high, near Labrador. At last accounts the bridge at this place was in a very dangerous condition. It need surprise no one to hear that some agency had made it still more so."

The *Heraldo* man wasn't scared and gave his readers encouraging reason why they shouldn't be, but if he knew the fact he is probably wondering how in thunder we got 16,000 or 18,000 men to the Gulf ports, and about 36,000 to Chickamauga in such a short time over one rickety old railroad.

This went to *El Tempo* in the form of a "special" from Havana:

"Word has just been received here that the Indians are rising against the Yankees in Illinois, Ohio and other places. The farmers are petitioning the government to protect them from the bloodthirsty savages, who are burning houses and killing on every side. Troops are asked for at Colorado, in the State of Denver, and at St. Louis (San Luis), in Missipa. News is brought us that Buffalo Bill, a notorious outlaw and leader of a band of half-breeds, has just risen against the American government and is burning towns near his birthplace in New York."

We do not suppose the *Tempo* has studied up much on geography or the Indian tribes since it published this Havana special, but imagine its disgust when it learns that the outlaw Buffalo Bill has quit burning towns in New York and gone into the scouting business for General Miles.

And this is the kind of a country we have, according to *El Pays:*

"The country is not fit to live in. The climate is execrable. When it is not sleeting or snowing the heat is almost unbearable. Avalanches are frequent at all times, and these threaten the principal cities. As for the people, besides the few whites engaged in business along the eastern shore, the remainder of the country is one vast plain, covered with Indians, called cowboys, and great herds of roaming cattle."

Wouldn't Gen. Weyler, if he should be encouraged to land an army to chastise us, have a nice time campaigning in such a country. It was somewhat of an oversight on the part of the erudite El Pays' disseminator of intelligence that he didn't add tornadoes, blizzards, earthquakes, volcanoes, grasshoppers, alligators and snakes ad infinitum, to this shocking assortment of peculiarities.

The Minister of War, Correa, evidently depends for his knowledge of this country on the editors, when he talks as follows:

"The war will not be confined to Cuba. What is to hinder us from taking our army to the United States some night and invest the capital at Washington next day!"

There would be nothing in the world to prevent it but the distance they would have to foot it, and the number of people they would meet on the way with guns.

Gen. Weyler lived for some time pretty close by over there in Havana, but he was too busy plundering people and corralling the reconcentrados to pick up much information, and echoed Gen. Correa, when in an interview he said:

"With 50,000 soldiers landed on American shores I could in one week's time march from Boston to San Francisco."

Imagine Gen. Weyler marching with an army in a week from Boston to San Francisco and cleaning up everything as he went pegging along at railroad speed.

Is it a wonder that the Spanish people have such ludicrous ideas about this country and its people when its presumably intelligent men are such consummate asses?

MINOR MENTION.

The probabilities are, with the experience had, that the recruiting of the 75,000 men called for by the President, Wednesday, will proceed more systematically and leisurely than the enlisting and massing of the first call did. The preparations made for the troops massed in State camps, at Chicamauga, and at the respective points on the Gulf were entirely inadequate, and the consequence was that the men were subjected to some instances to much hardship that might have been avoided with proper effort. This hardship was entailed on the volunteers because they were rushed into camp before provision had been made for their needs, and they found themselves without tents, clothing, or the food that they should have had, all of which by proper effort could have been provided before the companies had been called from their homes. Soldiers get used to these hardships after a while, but it is unnecessary to inflict them, and it discourages enlistments, for men who have been accustomed to the ordinary comforts of life do not fancy going into camp to suffer when the suffering might be prevented. It takes time, of course, to prepare for large bodies of men, but there is no occasion for massing these bodies until preparations have been made to care for them. There is nothing gained by the rush, for the troops have to lay in camp until the required supplies and equipments are at hand, and might just as well, and better, be left at their homes until provision is made to care for them. Provisions, clothing, camp equipments, etc., should be rushed before the men are.

***

If Admiral Cervera's fleet be in Santiago he is bottled and it remains for Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley to do the corking. It is intimated in the dispatches that with the port blockaded he will be starved into submission, but it is very doubtful if that tardy process would be resorted to, or be favored by the commanders of our fleets, who have been so long scouring the seas hunting for this fleet, whose dodging has been hailed by the Spaniards as a great victory. Cervera may consider himself secure behind the gates of Santiago, as Montejo did under the forts of Cavite and Manila, but Sampson and Schley may play the Dewey tactics and spoil this assurance. He may also be counting on the submarine mines that have been planted in the narrow entrance to this harbor, but it is the business of the Vesuvius to remove mines without waiting for the Spaniards to press the button, and when our sea-fighters strip for business they don't care much about mines anyway. They will make it so hot and interesting for the gentlemen on shore that they will in their excitement probably forget all about the mines. If that fleet is gobbled up or smashed in short order, it will go far towards hastening the end of the war, and for this reason we do not think that the slow process of starving it out will be resorted to. If Cervera be in Santiago the probabilities are that the onward movement will soon begin and we may look for a "hot time in the old town" and about that time the enthusiasm of the esteemed Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, who orated at that banquet to Cervera, will be satisfied with the naval "victories" already won by Spain and be willing to dispense with raising the Spanish flag over our "Capitol."

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— There is nothing to prevent the public reserving its commendation for the heroes whose fathers were not distinguished.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Mr. Gladstone's religion was a part of his politics and of his daily life. His democracy was of the same sterling kind. He lived up to it, refusing all offers of title. He began as a plain Mr. Gladstone and he died plain Mr. Gladstone.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— General Miles says he has not opposed the early invasion of Cuba. He merely objects to landing an insufficient force on the island, and in this he is right. There's no use in sending soldiers to Cuba if we do not send enough of them to whip the Spaniards.—*Baltimore Herald, Ind.*

—— Great injustice appears to have been done to the State of North Carolina by the publication of an announcement that that State would be obliged to resort to a draft to fill her quota of troops. North Carolina's quota is ready, as is that of every other State in the Union. The only circumstance which lessens the zeal for volunteering is that the quotas are so small that they make the war seem unimportant.—*New York World, Dem.*

The Atlanta Journal

Is the newsiest, brightest and most reliable daily in the South.

It is printed between 3 and 4 o'clock every afternoon in Atlanta, and contains pretty much all the news printed in next morning's dailies. The difference in time between Europe and the United States gives the *Journal* this advantage, as when it is 3 o'clock P. M. in Atlanta it is 9 o'clock P. M. in Europe.

The *Journal* has the benefit of two leased wires running into its office, giving the Associated Press from all over the world. It has the same Associated Press service as the New York *Herald*, *World* and *Journal*.

Besides this, the *Journal* has more special correspondents than any other southern newspaper. The members of its staff, who are reporting the war news are: Mr. J. S. Cohen, who is with Sampson's fleet in the Gulf of Mexico; Mr. Morton Smith, with the land forces now invading Cuba; Mr. A. W. Butt, special Washington correspondent, and Mr. W. A. McDougald with the volunteer forces of Georgia now in camp and ready to move.

With this equipment, no southern daily can give us the news more quickly or more accurately than the *Journal*.

The *Weekly Journal* contains all the war news.

The price of the daily is $5.00 a year, $2.50 for six months and $1.25 for three months. The price of the Weekly is 50 cents a year. We recommend a trial. †

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhœa ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.—P. E. GRISHAM, Geare Mills, La. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWINKLINGS.

— Close-Mouthed: "Josephine won't tell me anything, she is so secretive." "Yes, she's worse than a railway gatekeeper."—*Chicago Record.*

— He—"It amounts to positive genius to be stupid on some occasions." She—"But don't you think it can be carried too far?"—*Life.*

—"Don't worry," said the Corn-fed Philosopher, "over things that cannot be remedied. A little perusal of the patent medicine ads will show there is a remedy for everything."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "I can see no reason," said the seriousminded boarder, "for your assumption that Adam was a politician. "Only this," said Asbury Peppers. "He didn't have to go to work until he lost his position."—*Chicago News.*

— Visitor—"You don't mean to tell me that you have lived in this out-of-the-way place for fifteen years!" Citizen—"I have, for a certainty." Visitor—"I am surprised. I can't see what you can find here to keep you busy." Citizen—"Neither can I. That's why I like it."—*Tit-Bits.*

"They tell me that Blakely is not rich, and yet there is not a day but what the wagons from the jewelers and the merchants are there." "That's so. She's one of the women that has things sent home on disapproval."—*Detroit Journal.*

— Disgruntled Passenger—"I thought this was the limited express." Conductor (Oklahoma R. R.)—"That's what it's called sir." Passenger—"Huh! What is there limited about it?" Conductor (after reflection)—"The time for meals."—*New York Weekly.*

Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, sores, may be completely cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

She Drew the Line.

"When I was first married," says the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, pastor of Tremont temple, Boston, "I had my strict ideas about Sunday observance. Mrs. Lorimer had a colored 'aunty' for cook, and on the first Saturday after she came I went into the kitchen and told her I did not want any Sunday work, so she could prepare all meals for that day beforehand. She didn't say one word while I was talking, then she looked up, and, pointing to the door, exclaimed, 'Now, look hyar, Marse George, you jest go in dar and 'tend to your Christianity and leave me tend to mah kitchen.' I went, and as near as I can remember she had hot dinners Sundays as long as she stayed with us."

Hobbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and side, no appetite—gradually growing weaker. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. MOORE, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Salisbury *Sun:* A friend at Lisk, this county, writes that on Monday morning between one and two o'clock that section of the country was visited by the heaviest rain of its history. It was something like a cloud burst and rain fell for two hours. The streams were swollen higher than ever before in the recollection of the oldest people.

— Goldsboro *Headlight:* Cheering reports are coming in as to the determination of many people who have been voting otherwise, to do valiant work for the Democratic party this year. —— The State Supreme Court, on Tuesday, sustained the lower court in fining the Southern Railway $1,000 for issuing a free pass to State Senator H. L. Grant, of this city. The court holds that it was violative of the Railway Commission act.

— Charlotte *Observer:* Monday the dead body of Ed Hemphill was found near the home of his father, Mr. Wm. Hemphill, who lives on the lower edge of Caldwell county, near Bridgewater. The young man had been missing several days, yet his parents thought he was safe with his friends near by. A five-gallon keg of liquor sat near his body, and it is supposed he took much of its contents. When his body was found it was almost devoured by the buzzards. The young man had always been a very reliable and exemplary man until he took to strong drink.

— Washington *Progress:* Some one entered the dwelling of Judge G. H. Brown through a window on Saturday night a week ago and stole about $150 worth of silverware and articles of clothing. —On Thursday afternoon last Mr. King Paul killed Mr. Graham Woolard at his home near North Creek. It is said that Woolard's head was badly crushed in and it is thought this was done with a club. Paul walked about eight miles to Yeatesville and phoned to the coroner to go down and hold an inquest. This was done and Paul is now in jail awaiting trial.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Mr. Rufus K. Herring died at his home in Herring's township, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. He had been a sufferer for a number of years and for the past several months had declined rapidly in strength. —— Mr. R. B. Smith was quite badly hurt at his mill near his home in North Clinton last week. He was struck by a piece of timber on the log carriage as the latter was being run back, and sustained a number of severe bruises. He has been laid up ever since. —— Mr. Charles Crumpler, a well-known mechanic of this place, was badly hurt by a fall which he sustained on Tuesday of last week. He was at work upon the roof of Mrs. M. A. Moseley's residence on Elm street when he was overcome with heat and while unconscious fell to the ground, a distance of some fifteen feet. He sustained a bad hurt of the hip, but no bones are believed to have been broken. He is at present confined to his bed and is unable to move except when assisted to do so. It is feared that it will be some time before he will get out again.

A Reluctant Complaint.

The Denver Times tells of a schoolboy in that city who has written a letter to the school board which shows that the average American youth can see a point before he sits down on it. He says: "Mr. Director—My sister, who is the schoolteacher, whips me every day. Pa and ma told her to whip me oftener than she did the others so they wouldn't think she was partial. I write to let you know this is too thin. She is an old maid and gets mad because she can't get married, and whenever she gets to feeling that way she larrups me. I hate to say such things about my sister, but it's so."

Soothing Suggestion.

Johnny had been playing around the piano and had had a fall.

"What are you bawling about?" asked Willie contemptuously. "It was the soft pedal your head hit."—Chicago Tribune.

The domesticated Malay cat has a tail that is only about one-half the usual length, and very often it is tied by nature in a kind of knot which cannot be straightened out.

Extreme Weakness

Chronic Diarrhœa for Years—Feet and Ankles Swelled and Blood Was Out of Order—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was troubled with chronic diarrhœa for eight years and tried everything I was told was good for it, but no medicine did me any good. I kept up all the time but was so weak I could not do anything. If I walked a few hundred yards I would be out of breath. My feet and ankles swelled very badly and I had about given up all hope of ever being well. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and, knowing my blood was out of order, decided to give it a fair trial. I have now taken nine or ten bottles of it and several bottles of Hood's Pills, and I am perfectly well." MRS. S. A. WARD, Battleboro, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

A Mozambique Railway.

The only street railway in the entire province of Mozambique, Africa, is located in the town of Beira. This railway is about two miles in length, built on a 24 inch gauge, and its entire rolling stock consists of one flat hand car capable of seating four people. Its motive power is from two to four stout Kaffirs. The Beira tramway is owned by the Companhia de Mozambique of that place.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	7½
Standard		@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔	6½@		7¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔	6½@		7
Shoulders ℔		@	6½
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	53
Virginia Meal		@	53
COTTON TIES ℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES ℔			
Sperm	18	@	26
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½@		12
COFFEE ℔			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8½@		11
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	11
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR ℔			
Low grade		@	5 00
Choice		@	6 00
Straight		@	6 50
First Patent		@	7 00
GLUE—℔	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	55
Car load, in bags—White		@	54
Oats, from store		@	40½
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	85
HIDES—℔			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	19
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔	7½@		8
LARD, ℔			
Northern	7½@		7¾
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	25
NAILS ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 50
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 70
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 122 ℔ Sacks		@	65
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½@		5¾
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℔—Northern	3½@		7
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M. feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	6 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	4 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 20	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine dull.

CHARLESTON, May 26.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c; sales 50 casks. Rosin firm; no sales; prices unchanged.

SAVANNAH, May 26.—Spirits turpentine opened at 28c; sales 125 casks; closed firm at 27¾c, with further sales of 300 casks; receipts 2,706 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 2,245 barrels; receipts 5,101 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 26.—To-day's cotton market was exceptionally insignificant for current slow times; there was practically no speculation at all and the cable news indicated equally apathetic conditions abroad. The market after opening quiet and steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 1 point, made a gain of 4 to 7 points, but trading was featureless and the market finally closed very steady at a net improvement of 4 to 7 points.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton dull; middling 6¼c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales of 79,300 bales at prices: May 6.47c, June 6.47c, July 6.51c, August 6.55c, September 6.38c, October 6.36c, November 6.36c, December 6.38c, January 6.42c.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 6¼c; middling gulf 6¾c; sales 291 bales.

Net receipts 749 bales; gross receipts — bales; exports to the Continent 2,266 bales; sales 2,921 bales; stock 136,087 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 4,142 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,673 bales; exports to the Continent 2,266; stock 487,446 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 33,335 bales; exports to Great Britain 40,774 bales; exports to France 6,272 bales; exports to the Continent 26,103 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,336,309 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,284,025 bales; exports to France 787,596 bales; exports to the Continent 2,793,813 bales.

May 26.—Galveston, firm at 5 15-16c, net receipts 280 bales; Norfolk, steady at 6¼c, net receipts 370 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6¾c, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 6 7-16c, net receipts 189 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6c, net receipts 160 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6¾c, net receipts 55 bales; Savannah, firm at 5¾c, net receipts 351 bales; New Orleans, steady at 6 1-16c, net receipts 175 bales; Mobile, steady at 5¾c, net receipts 1,100 bales; Memphis, steady at 6c, net receipts 183 bales; Augusta, steady at 6¼c, net receipts 181 bales; Charleston, nominal at —c, net receipts 203 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Flour a shade weaker with wheat and less active; winter patents $6 50@6 90. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red $1 54½c; options opened easy under selling pressure but rallied on favorable Liverpool cables and a squeeze of July shorts; succeeding this came a late break under liquidation and short selling in all months but May which closed 3c higher against 1¼@1¾c decline in late positions; No. 2 red May $1 48@1 56, closed $1 55; July $1 16¾@1 20, closed $1 17; September 90¼@91¼c, closed 91. Corn—Spot weak; No. 2 39½c f. o. b. afloat; options were steady at first on wet weather news, but yielded later to liquidation and weak cables, closing ¼@1c net lower; May closed 37¾c; July 38½@39¼c, closed 38½c; September 39@40½c, closed 39c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2 33¼c; options were dull and unchanged without trading feature; May closed 33c. Lard easy; Western steam $3 45; May $6 57, nominal; refined quiet. Pork quiet; mess $11 75@12 00; short clear $12 50@14 00; family $13 00@14 00. Butter—market firm; Western creamery 14@16½c; do. factory 11@12¼c; Elgins 16½c; imitation creamery 12@14; State dairy 12@15c; do creamery 13½@16½c. Cheese quiet; large white 6¾c. Tallow steady; city 4@4¼; country 3¾@4¾c as to quality. Cotton seed oil quiet; prime crude 21@22c; prime yellow 26c. Rice firm. Molasses steady Cabbage quiet; Southern 80@90c. Coffee—Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6¾c; No. 7 jobbing 6¾c; mild quiet; Cordova 8½@15½c. Sugar—raw strong; fair refining 3¾@3 13-16c; centrifugal 96 test 4 5-16@4¾c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Despite Mr. Leiter's efforts the wheat broke away from him to-day, as far as July, September and later futures were concerned. July shows a decline of 2¼c, and September is off 2¼c. Corn is down 1 to 1¼c, and oats 1

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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At 6 months old

35 DOSES—35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CLARA MORRIS' SERMON.

Words of the Actress Which Brought Relief to Her Loyal Coachman.

Clara Morris, the well known actress, makes her appearance as an authoress in The Ladies' Home Journal, presenting a grateful tribute to an old and loyal servant, "John Hickey, Coachman." In her maiden effort as a story teller she records the only sermon she has ever preached. It was delivered to relieve her faithful retainer's suffering—brought about through some fancied quarrel with his church (the Catholic church)—in response to his wail, "'It's hard, madam; it's hard that a man should be made to lose his soul."

"'Never say that again, John,' I oried," writes the actress of the incident. "'There is just one man created who can lose your soul for you, and that man is John Hickey.'

"He looked at me a moment, then putting one forefinger on my arm he asked solemnly, 'Madam Clara, are you talking as a Catholic or as a Protestant now?'

"Laugh I had to, though I saw it hurt the poor, bewildered one before me and belied the tears in my own eyes. But I made answer quickly: 'I'm speaking neither as Catholic nor Protestant, but simply as a woman who, like yourself, has a soul and does not want to lose it. Don't look so unhappy. Your church is beautiful, great and powerful, but there is one who is greater, more beautiful and more powerful. In all the ages there has been but one who left the unspeakable joy of heaven to come to earth to suffer and toil, to love and lose, to hope and despair, and finally to give up his perfect life to an ignominious death because his boundless love saw no other way to save us from the horror of eternal death. He paid too great a price for souls to cast them easily away. There is but one Saviour for us all, be we what we may. There is but one God whose smile makes heaven. We travel by different paths—oh, yes! We wear different liveries, some showing the gorgeous vestments of the stately Catholics, some the solemn drabs of the Quakers, others black robes. But the paths all lead to the same place, and the great questions are, Do we love the one we seek and have we loved and helped those we traveled with? John, make Christ your church and the mightiest cannot harm you,' and cat ing up the scant folds of my riding habit I fled from the only sermon I ever preached in my life."

Shakespeare's Autograph.

The rarest autographs in the world are probably Shakespeare's. Only seven are claimed to exist—three signatures to his will (two of which are doubtful), two to conveyances of property, one in the folio edition of his plays (doubtful) and one in a translation of Montaigne. This last is in the British museum and cost over 300 guineas.

In the PATHWAY

of the Expectant Mother dangers lurk, and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all Danger. Its use insures safety to the life of both mother and child, and makes child-birth easy and recovery more rapid.

"'Mother's Friend' is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers praise it highly."

W. H. KING & CO., Whitewright, Tex.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1 Per Bottle. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free.

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BOTTOM FACTS

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The bottom facts in connection with our hard ware stock reveal the largest assortment and lowest prices for quality to be found anywhere. Everything comprised in the term of "Hard ware," all of the best quality and marked at prices admitting of no argument. Dealers can here find the best source of supply for their wants.

Purchases delivered at depots without expense, and patron's interest carefully looked after.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGES

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we will convince you.

Our lines of general Hardware, Cutlery, Brass goods, &c., are complete in each department

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BIG G CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

THE CAPE OF STORMS.

We may steer our boats by the compass
Or may follow the northern star:
We may carry a chart on shipboard
As we sail o'er the seas afar.
But whether by star or by compass
We may guide our boats on our way,
The grim Cape of Storms is before us,
And we'll see it ahead some day.

How the prow may point is no matter,
Nor of what the cargo may be,
If we sail on the northern ocean
Or away on the southern sea.
It matters not what is the pilot,
To what guidance our course conforms—
No vessel sails o'er the sea of life
But must pass the Cape of Storms.

Sometimes we can first sight the headland
On the distant horizon's brim.
We enter the dangerous waters
With our vessels all taut and trim,
But often the cape in its grimness
Will before us suddenly rise,
Because of the clouds that have hid it
Or the blinding sun in our eyes.

Our souls will be caught in the waters
That are hurled 'gainst the Storm Cape's face;
Our pleasures and joys, our hopes and fears,
Will join in the maddening race;
Our prayers, desires, our penitent griefs,
Our longings and passionate pain
Be dashed to spray on the stormy cape
And fly back in our face like rain.

But there's always hope for the sailor.
There is ever a passage through.
No soul goes down at the Cape of Storms
If the life and the heart be true.
If in purpose the soul is steadfast,
If faithful in mind and in will,
The boat will glide to the other side,
Where the ocean of life is still.
—Lizzie T. Green in Philadelphia Ledger.

SEED TRANSPORTATION.

Sometimes They Adhere by Glue, but Commonly by Hooks.

The seeds that steal their rides by attaching themselves to animals are very numerous and strike one at once on account of the extreme ingenuity that has been expended in devising means for accomplishing the end. Most of them catch in the fur or the feathers of the wild or the tame creatures and remain there until brushed off either accidentally or voluntarily. Any one who has gathered a choice assortment of beggars' ticks on his clothing can testify to the pertinacity with which they cling and cannot help but admire the ingenious way in which nature has taxed him for a portion of the carrying trade in seeds. Sometimes the seed adheres by means of a glue which coats it, one of the Virginia mistletoes being of this kind. But the more common method of attachment is by hooks. A single coarse hook or a pair is quite sufficient for some of the larger seeds, whose weight might fracture finer hooks. Others, like the carrot, have a few hooks, and from this they grade upward numerically till we recognize our close friend the burdock, whose adhesion is so perfect that one might readily believe it to be gummy. The hooks may appear on any or on all parts of the seed or the case containing it in infinite variety in form and position.

Then, again, seeds steal transportation in other and strange ways. Some of them incase themselves in toothsome fruits or berries which are freely eaten by the wild animals and birds. In this group the seeds have a hard coat which is not affected by the digestive processes, so that the vitality and germinating powers are not injured by the short sojourn in the animal's stomach, and at the last find themselves established in life perhaps at a great distance from the ancestral estate. Others still present their credentials to the animals in the shape of an esculent pod like the St. John's bread, while others have still different forms of attractiveness as food.—Boston Transcript.

An Irish Schoolhouse.

Nearly every day I saw the children going to school in the morning and met them returning in the evening. Their aspect had the same untamed wildness then that it had as I saw them running about the bogs and crags that surrounded the home village, is the comment of a writer in The Outlook. The schoolhouse was four miles distant along a desolate road winding through the dun marshes. The children went barefoot and bareheaded, except for a few of the older boys, who wore caps. They each carried a piece of dry bread for their noon lunch, and that was all the food they had till they returned home late in the afternoon. But, with all their hardships, they looked sturdy and healthy. Probably weaklings do not survive long. Once I noticed that a boy in a group of children returning from school carried a book, and I asked to see it. It was a most forlorn little third reader, a wreck of a book—covers broken, marked and greasy within, and many pages gone or torn.

The schoolhouse was a bare modern building, with gray plaster walls. It stood in the center of a rough, rocky yard that was surrounded by a high stone wall. Outside the inclosure all was bog.

The largest gasometer in the world is at East Greenwich. When full, it contains 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas. It weighs 2,200 tons, is 180 feet high, 800 feet in diameter, requires 1,200 tons of coal to fill it with gas and cost nearly £40,000.

Gunpowder was invented by Roger Bacon, an Englishman who lived in the thirteenth century, but Germany claims the merit for several who lived about 30 years after Bacon's decease.

GHETTO OF VENICE.

ON THE SIDE CANALS OF THE QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC.

Quarter Given Up to the Race That Was Recalled to Lend Money to the Venetians When They Were "Dead Broke." Palaces Amid Squalor.

Venice is not the city of the guidebooks or photographers' shops. Neither is its life that of the Grand canal nor of the place of St. Mark. It is the Venice of the narrow canals and tortuous streets—in short, the Venice of the poorer classes with which we should make ourselves familiar. And this many tourists fail to do.

Prompted by the above reflections, we selected a bright morning for an early excursion to the ghetto, the home of the immortal Shylock and the bewitching Jessica. Our gondolier, Giovanni, a fine looking man of graceful bearing and frank manners, had already upon more than one occasion shown himself well versed in the topography of Venice, and we could therefore let him "paddle his own canoe" without the slightest misgiving of not reaching our destination.

Upon this morning we followed for a short distance the windings of the Grand canal and then dived suddenly into one of those narrow canals that form an almost inextricable network through the city. It is like stepping from the bright sun into the shade.

As we glided on we observed that we were entering a region of yet narrower canals and darker streets, and when, a little farther, we again crossed one of the serpentine windings of the Grand canal to turn into the Cannareggio indications of poverty and want met our eye everywhere. The streets on either hand were swarming with a motley, ill nourished and scantily clad population, who, unlike the usually civil Venetian, followed our gondola with an inquisitive stare. Impure odors and unhealthy surroundings were evidently no strangers here, and the beneficent effects of fresh air and bright sunshine seemed almost unattainable in the tortuous passages and ill ventilated courts.

In a moment more our gondolier stopped at a stone landing and pointed to a sign over a low doorway. We were in the ghetto. A voluble little Hebrew met us as we debarked and offered his services as cicerone, at the same time assuring us of the variety of interest in store and of the ease with which he could lead the way. Accompanied, therefore, by him and our gondolier, we began our pilgrimage afoot into the very heart of the abodes of the chosen people. Guidebooks and personal inquiry had warned us not to expect to find much of interest in the ghetto as it is today, and, in fact, it has lost many of the picturesque and characteristic features that made it famous 50 years ago.

The Venetian Jews of today are anything but a suppressed and persecuted people, and the fact that Christian and Israelite live contentedly side by side proves conclusively how little the differences of race and religion affect their daily intercourse. At present more than one of the handsomer palaces are owned by Hebrews, who can peacefully enjoy the privileges of their wealth and citizenship. It is therefore surprising that the majority of the Jews of Venice should still choose to dwell amid their squalid surroundings, and the only reason for their choice can be traced to their love for the old home and associations of their forefathers. And what a home! The farther we penetrated the more we were struck by the poverty stricken appearance of the place. The atmosphere seemed heavy and close between the high, dingy houses, and the pavements were anything but cleanly, while the air was filled with the shrill voices of men and women calling to each other, many of whom lounged before their doorways or leaned lazily out of the windows. Everywhere one met Syrian eyes and hooked noses, which, coupled with the cheap, careless aspect of the dwellings and shops, reminded one unpleasantly of pawnbrokers' establishments.

It was evident from appearances that the Jews of the ghetto had not forgotten the purpose for which they were called back to Venice from their exile in the fifteenth century. At that time—a period of great luxury and expenditure—the men and women of fashion found it an imperative necessity to have some means of raising money for paying off their debts. With this end in view the banished Israelites were recalled to become the pawnbrokers and money lenders of the city. The unhappy people did not light upon a bed of roses. Their return was the signal for fresh persecution and tyranny.

They were not only forced to live in the most unhealthy part of Venice, an exit being prohibited by law and rendered impossible by five iron gates, but they were otherwise distinguished from the Christians by the wearing of a yellow badge upon their breasts, not to speak of different shades and styles of headgear. Besides these arbitrary restrictions they were allowed no profession but medicine. And, although all this has changed, it is not strange that, from mere force of habit through many centuries, the Jews of the ghetto should still bear the stamp of those occupations that were forced upon them in the middle ages.

As we advanced our guide kept up a steady flow of conversation, intermingled with countless extravagant gestures, so that it was at times difficult to interpret his meaning. At all events, there was plenty to observe. More than one possible Shylock and dark eyed Jessica crossed our path and for the moment distracted our attention from their noisy brethren. It was in vain, however, that we glanced into the air and upon the pavements for the feathery remains of geese, the fat of which was formerly substituted by the Jews for lard. The devoted birds were evidently extinct in these quarters.

Owing to the extreme simplicity of the ghetto's topography it is easy to obtain an exact idea of its limits during the time that the Jews were kept under lock and key, the cavities in the stone walls for the bolts and hinges of the five iron doors being still plainly visible.

At that time there were no bridges communicating with the outside world, so that the ghetto enjoyed complete isolation. And both the erection of bridges and the final abolishment of the gates date from the Italian independence after the battle of Solferino.

How greatly since then has the lot of the Venetian Jews improved when, as our guide assured us, the chosen people were given two hours every day in which to cross the limits of the ghetto in order to find something to eat, there being nothing to eat at home!

But in spite of the many improvements of today it was with a feeling of relief that we turned our backs upon the crowded ways and noisy people to breathe again the purer air and brighter sunshine of the world beyond.—New York Sun.

Ills and Remedies.

Lord Byron, in his reported conversations with the Countess of Blessington, remarked to her that "medical men do not sufficiently attend to idiosyncrasies, on which so much depends, and often hurry to the grave one patient by a treatment that has succeeded in another. The moment they ascertain a disease to be the same as one they have known they conclude the same remedies that cured the first must remove those of the second, not making allowances for the peculiarities of temperament, habits and disposition, which last has a great influence on maladies." These remarks are simple exaggerations of feeling and fact. Byron was no more enamored of the medical profession than he was of professors of divinity, but he was an acute observer, and it was interesting to read his views respecting idiosyncrasies. He judged rightly, very rightly, of their importance in connection with the practice of medicine.—New York Ledger.

That Hunger of the Heart.

The rain fell sullenly. Truck horses plodded along the sodden street, patiently, heavily.

Gladys De Vere stood at the window looking out on a sloppy and dismal world. The loneliness of the day weighed on her soul.

"I am heart hungry," she sighed; "aye, heart hungry!"

But what was the use? There would be liver for breakfast just the same.—Indianapolis Journal.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Some Novel Propositions From One Who Is Not a Soldier.

If a soldier or a sailor is a blackguard, the proper remedy is not for his officers to outblackguard him by torturing him, but simply to turn him out of the service. If he desires nothing better, then his dismissal is a benefit both to himself and the service. If he does not desire it, then he will do his best to mend his ways so as to be allowed to stay in it. If an officer is a blackguard, a tyrant or an incompetent nuisance, the proper remedy is for the soldier to refuse to serve under him. This means that the soldier should be as free to leave the army as I am to leave the staff of this journal. To retain a well conducted soldier in the army against his will is to make a slave of a man who has done nothing to deserve it.

Some day, when we get the better of our national cowardice, we shall give up the system of having our fighting done by slaves and boldly make the soldier and sailor as free as the policeman. The lads who want to leave the fleet so badly that they will strike their officers and face flogging and imprisonment for the sake of the dismissal will be provided with an honorable means of retreat. I look forward to the time when the army will be reformed by a powerful trades union of the rank and file, which shall drive incompetent officers out of the army as effectually as the cotton operatives of Lancashire drive incompetent employes out of the trade.

I would have soldiers perfectly free to strike for higher pay or better conditions in time of war if they chose. For example, I would trust them unhesitatingly with an undisputed legal right to receive an order to charge on the field of battle itself by striking them and there for another twopence a day if that struck them as a favorable moment. I am perfectly aware that with every demand made and enforced on behalf of the men, the standard of ability among officers would go up and whole batches of stiff necked dolts who now blunder their way along, making infinite trouble for the Robertses and costing the country huge sums for "discipline," would be retired as useless. I am also aware that the army and navy under such circumstances would withdraw from civil activity a much higher class of men than they do at present, and that these would cost more money per man per day than mere "cannon fodder." But if a conflict arose between such an army and cannon fodder I know whose side I should feel most comfortable on.—G. Bernard Shaw in London Saturday Review.

An Old Roman Bath In London.

How many thousand daily traverse the Strand! How few probably are aware that within a few yards of them stands one of the most interesting of the relics of Roman London—a bath that is 2,000 years old and that is still used for the purpose for which it was built! It is reached by Strand lane, a small passage opposite the east end of St. Mary's church and a few yards east of Somerset House. Some 20 yards down this alley on the left hand will be seen a small, unpretentious looking building, behind a row of iron railings. Descending a few steps and passing through an inner wooden doorway, recently erected, we shall find ourselves in a narrow vaulted passage. Through an arch on our left we enter. (The entrance originally was by an arch immediately on the left upon entering. This was recently bricked up, leaving, however, a square opening through which the bath can be surveyed.) Here, in a vaulted chamber some 16 feet in length, 16 feet in height and 9 feet in width, lit by a single oval window at its western end, is the historic bath which was probably built either in the reign of the Emperor Titus or of Vespasian, nearly 2,000 years ago. The bath is sunk in the ground to a depth of 4½ feet. Its length is about 13 feet and the width 6 feet. At the northeast end, within the bath, is a small flight of steps, around which the water rushes in—beautifully clear, cool and pleasant to the taste. Some 26,000 gallons pass through the bath daily, the supply being derived from a perpetual spring, the source of which is believed to be the old holy well which gives its name, though not its cleansing quality, to Holywell street, hard by. A waste pipe inserted in the bath carries off the overflow of water. On the west end of the bath the old Roman bricks still remain to attest the antiquity of the structure. Thesother three sides are now lined with the marble that was taken from what was known as the Essex bath until its destruction in 1893 to make way for the buildings of the Norfolk hotel.—English Illustrated Magazine.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neigbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

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We invite the Ladies especially to try these Shoes.

We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

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REDUCED RATES IN MAY

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

National Order of Elks.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th-9th, with final limit of fifteen days.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th-19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA.

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th-19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.
Reunion of Confederate Veterans.
Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.

For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

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&c., &c.

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from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

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25 Cases Roasted Coffee.
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75 Boxes Penny Candy.
50 Pails Mixed Candy.
15 Tubs Broken Candy.
90 Boxes Plain Candy.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer,
my 22 tf Wilmington, N. C.

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
1 17 tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Jackson Springs Water.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,

Yours. Respectfully, &c.,

CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,

my 12 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

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Schedule in Effect May 8, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p. m., Pembroke 5:40 p. m., Maxton 6:19 p. m., Laurinburg 6:36 p. m., Hamlet 6.55 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:13 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:35 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 8:42 a. m. and Atlanta 5:30 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:30 p. m., Raleigh 2:15 a. m., Sanford 3:32 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rocking ham 5:38 a. m., Wadesboro 6:52 a. m., Monroe 8:48 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m, Elincolnton 10:30 a. m., Shelby 11:15 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:32 p. m., Lincolnton 6:35 p. m., Charlotte 10:30 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:09 a. m., Raleigh 3:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 9:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m. arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 6:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:50 p. m.

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Condensed Schedule.

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington	7 42 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	11 06 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 12 "
Leave Sanford	12 32 P. M.
Leave Climax	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 20 "
Leave Rural Hall	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	3 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. Daily.
Leave Bennettsville	8:00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 23 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hbbe Mills	4 53 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	10 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M
Leave Stokesdale	2 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 50 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

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CROATAN..... Saturday, May 21
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W. B HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 12.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:20 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 46—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:35 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:32 p. m., Weldon 1:08 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 8:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:36 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28. p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:13 a. m., Augusta 7:35 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:30 p. m., Savannah 1:30 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:00 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1898

AMERICAN AND CUBAN FORCES TO CO-OPERATE.

Two of Gen. Garcia's Officers in Washington—Over 20,000 Cuban Troops Now in the Field.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Alger and General Miles conferred today with two officers from the staff of General Garcia, General Enrique Collazo and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Hernandez, who came direct from Garcia's headquarters, bearing credentials from him to effect a plan of co-operation with the American forces. They accompanied Lieutenant Rowan, of the United States army, on his return from Garcia's camp and shared with him the dangers of a two days' voyage in an open boat from the north coast of Cuba until picked up by a small sloop which carried them to Nassau. They reported first to the Cuban delegation here, and Secretary Quesada was careful to keep their presence secret until General Miles had made the fact known. This relieved them from further secrecy and to-day General Collazo and Colonel Hernandez gave an interesting account of General Garcia's forces and surroundings and the general equipment of the Cuban cavalry.

The Cuban Forces.

Colonel Hernandez says Garcia has his headquarters at Bayamo, one of the large towns in the central part of the island. It was surrendered by the Spanish forces a few weeks ago after Garcia and his troops had maintained a long siege. Tents are not used, but in their place the men hastily construct coverings made of palm leaves and guinea grass, which are more effective than canvas as a shelter against the hot sun. In all about 3,000 men are thus quartered. They are well armed with Remingtons and Mausers captured from the Spaniards. Most of them have machetes, but only the officers carry other small arms. The cavalry have small horses, much like the Indian Mustangs, hardy and reliable. mules are used for pack purposes. Colonel Hernandez says that the commissary and quartermaster's department is unknown in the sense used by army officials here. In lieu of these, the companies not fully armed are organized as "predios." The duty of the "predios" is to bring meat, ample supplies being secured from Puerto Principe, and vegetables, which are grown quickly in the woods. The system works perfectly, Colonel Hernandez says, and the troops are kept well fed and in good spirits. There are no dress parades and none of the regularity of daily drill usual in the United States army. The main occupation is in making long daily marches to keep the men hardened.

A Perilous Trip.

The Cuban General says the arrival of Lieutenant Rowan aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout the Cuban camp. There was no notice of his coming, and the first seen of Lieutenant Rowan was as he galloped up Commercial street, followed by the Cuban guides who accompanied him from Florida. He was warmly greeted by General Garcia, and the two held a three hours' conference. It was decided that Lieutenant Rowan should return that afternoon, and General Garcia assigned General Collazo and Colonel Hernandez, with three guides, to accompany him. He had come in from the south shore, but the party went out northward. They had expected to secure a large sail boat, but the best thing available was an open yawl or life-boat, with a cubic capacity of only 104 feet. Sails were improvised out of the tents carried by the officers. The first night out was stormy and the small craft was barely kept afloat, but after that the weather was good. The first morning out the party saw twelve American warships of Admiral Sampson's fleet, but they made no attempt to board the ships. The next day they were picked up by a sloop off Bahama Key and carried to Nassau, coming thence to Washington.

Colonel Hernandez says communication is maintained with General Gomez and with points along the coast. From these he has a general idea of the Cuban forces, outside of those with General Garcia at Bayamo. Hee stimates that there are 12,000 men, all of them well armed, east of La Trocha and constituting the forces in the eastern division of the island under General Garcia. These include the three thousand at Bayamo, the others being scattered at various points. He estimates General Gomez' immediate command at about 3,000 men, with 6,000 scattered at various points. In all there are, according to the estimates of General Collazo and Colonel Hernandez, about 20,000 to 25,000 troops actually in the field.

It is understood that the purpose of the present visit of Garcia's officers is to give that General's assurance to the authorities here of his desire to give every possible co-operation to the American movements. Similar assurances have come from General Gomez and have been presented by Secretary Quesada. The Cuban officers have made a good impression here, and the authorities were agreeably surprised to find them men of ability and soldierly bearing, speaking English well. They will remain some days longer and then return to General Garcia's camp.

SALEM FEMALE COLLEGE.

Close of the Ninety-fifth Annual Commencement—Diplomas Presented.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., May 26.—To-day marked the close of the ninety-fifth annual commencement of Salem Female College, the South's oldest educational institution. It was one of the most successful in the history of the school. The address by Judge Advocate General Lemly, of the United States Navy, was a splendid effort and was happily received by a large audience. He referred to his own college career at Annapolis, where he graduated twenty-five years ago. He alluded to the present war and when he spoke of Lee and Dewey, and alluded to Worth Bagley as North Carolina's gallant hero, rounds of applause followed. Diplomas were happily presented by Bishop Rondthaler to 38 young ladies, composing the graduating class, and others in special departments, post-graduate, music, book-keeping, telegraphy, elocution and stenography. The class this year represents nearly all of the Southern States. The exercises were concluded with the class song, sung to the tune of "Old Kentucky Home." By invitation of Principal Clewell, the class, with patrons and friends, held a delightful farewell reception in the Academy parlors this afternoon.

The battery offered to the United States government by John Jacob Astor when hostilities first broke out was accepted yesterday.

THE OREGON'S LONG VOYAGE.

After Sixty-six Days' Sail from San Francisco is Ready for Another Cruise.

CAPT. CLARK TELLS STORY.

The Battleship Ready for a Fight and Anxious to Meet the Spaniards. Men in Fine Condition—Arrived at Barbadoes May 8th.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, May 26.—The United States battleship Oregon arrived here this morning from Jupiter, and is now at anchor near Sand Key light.

Captain Chase Clark and other officers of the Oregon came ashore at 10 o'clock, and reported all well on board and the ship in good condition.

The Oregon left San Francisco, March 19th, arrived at Callao April 4th, left there April 7th, and passed Sandy Point April 21st, arriving at Rio Janeiro April 30th. The battleship reached Bahia May 8th, and touched at Barbadoes May 18th. At the latter place the warship was quarantined, but she was only detained one day.

On leaving Barbadoes, the Oregon sailed almost directly north, going to the north of Porto Rico about 150 miles. The northerly course was continued until the Bermudas were sighted, when she headed for the Florida coast. Captain Clark explains that the reason for going to Jupiter instead of putting in at Key West was to enable the Oregon to be ready to go either to Key West or Hampton Roads in short order after getting official information from Washington.

Prepared For a Fight.

Capt. Clark had no official knowledge of the situation after leaving Rio Janeiro on April 30th. During the entire trip the crew expected momentarily to meet the Spanish. Only once, however, was there a call to arms. This was shortly after midnight on leaving Rio Janeiro. As the Oregon was ploughing through the black equatorial sea a dark object was discovered ahead, apparently giving chase. The call to general quarters was sounded, the men rolled out of their berths with the enthusiasm of boys on a circus day, and almost instantly every gun was manned. The Oregon left her course and circled around her black pursuer, only to find it a harmless barque instead of a Spanish warship. Back to their berths crept the men with mutterings of disappointment and disgust.

At Rio Janeiro, Captain Clark was told that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was following him. This report gave new interest to the trip for a day and a night, but at the next port of call he was informed that the Temerario had gone into dry dock at Rio Janeiro just after the departure of the Oregon.

Through Straits of Magellan.

The cruise through the straits of Magellan was most interesting. It was at this southern point of the American hemisphere that the crew expected to receive a visit from the Spaniards. In many places the channel was very narrow and crooked, with hidden bays and coves, and back of them mountains towering into the clouds on either side. Moreover, they were in the land of icy winter. For more than a month they had been sailing under tropical skies, and now the cold blasts whistled among the crags above them and the ice at night lay on the decks. But the Oregon did not lag. Captain Clark had no idea of giving the Spaniards, if they were there, a chance to catch him napping. If the great battleship was to be caught it should be a catch on the wing. The engines were warmed up to their best work, and wherever it was safe and possible the Oregon bowled along at fifteen knots an hour. The machinery worked well, and on occasions the speed was increased three knots for a few minutes. A stop of three days was made at Sandy Point, where coal was taken on and other supplies secured,

All Well and Happy.

The Oregon's twenty-five officers and her crew of 425 seamen were well and happy when the battleship cast anchor off Sand Key lighthouse at half-past six this morning. The Oregon is in first class shape and ready for another cruise as long as the one just ended. The excellent condition of the men after their sixty-six days voyage is perhaps even more remarkable. Throughout the entire trip there were no cases of serious illness on board, and the men are as eager for immediate activity as if they had just come from a vacation.

The Oregon picked up the cruiser Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nitcheroy between Rio Janeiro and Bahia, but she parted company with them after a few hundred miles.

Captain Clark said the crew of the Oregon had suffered much from the heat in passing twice through the tropics. "All the way along," he added, "we were wondering where the Spaniards were, and we never ascertained that fact until we reached here."

"Do you know now?" Captain Clark was asked. "Well," he replied, "I imagine we can make a very accurate guess."

The Oregon will remain here for orders.

REVOLUTION IMPENDING.

Outbreak in Spain Expected—Queen Regent Advised to Fly the Country.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 26.—There are renewed sinister predictions of an impending revolution in Spain contained in a special dispatch from Madrid to-day. Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, is said to have strongly advised the Queen Regent to prepare to fly, and her mother, who is now in Madrid, is reported to have given her the same advice; but, it is added, the Queen Regent is determined to remain.

Continuing, the dispatch says: "The defeat of the Spanish, which the best informed people regard as only a question of a few days, is bound to precipitate an outbreak."

CORONER'S VERDICT.

The Death of Private Barbee Was Caused by Culpable Negligence.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 26.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Private William M. Barbee of Company I, North Carolina volunteers, who was killed in a collision on the Florida Central and Peninsula railroad near Savannah last Monday, returned a verdict to-night that the accident which caused Barbee's death was due to the culpable negligence of the employes of the railroad and to the bad condition of the rolling stock of the freight train which ran into the military train.

NEWS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

No Word Received From Scouting Vessels Concerning Spanish Flying Squadron.

BELIEVED TO BE AT SANTIAGO

Department Anxious to Receive Trustworthy Information on This Point—A War Council—Decisions to Embark A Military Expedition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Long said at the close of office hours to-day that no word had come from any of the scouting vessels so numerous in West Indian waters concerning the Spanish flying squadron, wherefore he concluded that Cervera is in Santiago harbor yet. Supposedly, Schley is lying outside, watching the entrance to prevent the egress of the Spanish vessels, but while there is evidence of a certain kind on that fact, there has been no official confirmation of it. This is a little remarkable, in view of the fact that it is but a day's run for one of Schley's swift torpedo boat from Santiago to a cable port in Hayti. There is also a curious lack of information from the newspaper dispatch boats on this point. It was supposed that the censors might have exorcised from the dispatches of the newspaper men any reference to the fleets, but this would apply according to the statement of the Navy Department officials here, only to that part of the dispatches that might relate to the movements and whereabouts of the United States forces and the censor's rules would not exclude reference to the Spanish squadron.

Notwithstanding the officials profess unshaken confidence in their original belief that the Spanish squadron is bottled up in Santiago harbor, there is no concealment by them of an intense desire to secure some absolutely trustworthy information on that point. It is not to be doubted that with the question still open, the beginning of the military operations is retarded, for as long as there exists a possibility of the Spanish naval force being at large, there is an indisposition to start the troop transports for Cuba.

Probably it was this uncertain state of affairs that induced the President to call a consultation at the White House to-day of Secretaries Alger and Long, General Miles and the members of the naval war board—Admiral Sicard, Captain Crowninshield and Captain Mahan. As stated by one of the members of the conference, the purpose was to go over the whole situation, from the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, and decide just how far the plans already laid should be modified to meet existing conditions. This involved a discussion of such important points as the propriety of the immediate advance of the military force upon Cuba; the credibility of the advices so far had, touching the location of the Spanish squadron; the policy of proceeding with the Cuban expedition, or accompanying it with one directed against Porto Rico, and finally the extent of the military assistance to be sent to Admiral Dewey at Manila. As already indicated, the proceedings were rather in the nature of a consultation than a war council, where a full decision is demanded at once, so that it is not probable all of these important questions were disposed of at the council. None of the members of the conference felt authorized to tell what had taken place, but there are thought to be patent indications of a decision to embark military expeditions, whether for Cuba or Porto Rico, can only be be conjectured in the course of the next few days.

There was a lack of news to-day from Admiral Dewey and this convinced the naval authorities that there could be little credence placed in the Madrid report of an accident to the Baltimore.

In the rush of military preparations the War Department officials have not been able to give much attention to preparations of the regulations for the procurement of the 75,000 additional volunteers called for yesterday by the President. It is still uncertain just how far the national authorities will go toward recruiting these forces themselves, nor is it positively known that independent organizations, companies, battalions and regiments, raised by individuals, will be accepted *en bloc* if by so doing the department is required to accept the officers with the men; indeed, it is now questioned whether, under the law, the department could, if it would, accept services of officers under such conditions, as the Governors of the States appear to be the only persons authorized to issue commissions below the regimental grade. There are many other vexatious questions to be settled before the regulations can be promulgated but, fortunately, in the judgment of the department officials due notice having been given to the people of a desire for more troops by the government, there is no occasion for haste in deciding upon details, in view of the fact that the full draft of men called for under the first proclamation has not been secured.

The department officials were engaged to-day largely with the execution of a new law providing for the organization of certain independent forces, with the result that it was able to announce regulations governing the examination of applicants for commissions in the engineer regiments and organization for the immune regiments.

SPAIN WANTS PEACE.

Public Opinion in Madrid Favors a Cessation of Hostilities.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The dominant note of public opinion here is a desire to find some way to honorable peace, as Spain has nothing to gain by an indefinite prolongation of hostilities.

"All idea that France will intervene is now abandoned and hopes are fixed upon the possibility that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, will find some fitting occasion on which to take the initiative."

LONDON, May 26.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"The political outlook is brighter and the ministerialists believe that a cabinet crisis can be averted. Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, declared in the Cortes to-day (Thursday) that when an opportunity presented itself the cabinet would not fail to do its best to bring about an honorable peace."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SPANISH ADVICES FROM MANILA.

A Revolt Against Spanish Rule Reported in the Caroline Islands.

THE SITUATION IN MADRID.

Great Britain Strengthening Its Position in the Straits of Gibraltar—Spanish Cabinet Council—Proposed Note to the Powers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, May 26, 9 A. M.—The *Correo* suggests that the visit of Mr. Geo. G. Goshen, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, to Gibraltar, is connected with a *coup de main* against Tangier, with the object of strengthening Great Britain's position in the Straits of Gibraltar.

A dispatch to the *Heraldo* from Havana says Cardenas, near Matanzas, has been strongly fortified. The dispatch adds that twelve American warships made a demonstration off Cienfuegos on Wednesday.

A dispatch received here from Manila, by way of Hong Kong, says a hundred Spanish soldiers evacuated Corregidor islands, at the entrance of Manila bay, on May 16th, because they were without ammunition.

A rebellion of grave dimensions, the dispatch adds, has broken out in the province of Panagasinan, where the insurgents are pillaging houses and massacreing the Spaniards.

Rear Admiral Dewey, it is announced from the same source, has ordered that another attempt be made to land, with the view of furnishing arms to the insurgents.

In the province of Zambale, the Spaniards assert, the insurgent Philippine chief, Matabalo, who refused to submit with the others in December last, has come in with his followers and has made submission to Captain-General Augusti.

Ship captains at Manila, it is said, have been informed by the Captain-General that all the Caroline islands have revolted and that the natives are engaged in all kinds of violence and depredations.

MADRID, May 26, 11 A. M.—Governor Augusti, the Spanish commander at Manila, seems to be following the tactics of Captain General Blanco at Havana in sending out for the encouragement of the Spaniards news of the repeated alleged reverses to the American arms. A dispatch from Manila just received here says: "The United States cruiser Baltimore is disabled by an explosion which occurred on board of her.

"The Americans attempted to land arms and ammunition at Binacayan and the Spanish troops, who occupied a good position, permitted the Americans to land, when they fell upon them and captured the arms and ammunition."

MADRID, May 26—The outcome of yesterday's financial debate is that both Senor Pulgcerver, the Minister of Finance, and the Marquis de Vilaverde, the Conservative leader, have agreed to oppose the impost on the national debt. A crisis will be precipitated by the Carlists, Republicans and Romeroists, who intend to introduce a resolution in favor of the impost.

The general impression here is that Admiral Cervera has left Santiago de Cuba.

11 P. M.—According to *El Epoca*, the Conservative organ, the cabinet council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, discussed three points in the proposed note to the Powers—the manner of the bombardments by the American squadron, the alleged use of the Spanish flag by the Americans at Guantanamo, and the cutting of international cables by the Americans.

Duke Almodovar de Rio conferred until a late hour this evening with Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador of finance.

GLADSTONE'S REMAINS.

Lying in State at Westminster—Visited by an Immense Concourse of People.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 26.—Remarkably impressive scenes have been witnessed at Westminster since 2 o'clock this morning, when the arrivals commenced of those anxious to view the remains of Mr. Gladstone. The line was continually augmented by all classes of people, from peers, peeresses, cabinet ministers, members of the House of Commons, military and naval officers and clergymen to costermongers, old and young, until 6 o'clock, when the doors opened, and the procession commenced to stream past the catafalque. The latter had lighted candles at each corner and a large gilt cross at its head.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, who arrived at noon, was greatly moved. Two thousand policemen were engaged in guiding the people, and by 3 o'clock this afternoon seventy-five thousand persons had passed the coffin.

TROOPS IN TAMPA.

Formation of All the Regulars and Volunteers Completed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, FLA., May 26.—The formation of all the regular and volunteer troops massed in Florida into corps, divisions and brigades was completed to-day in a general order issued by Major General Shafter, commanding the Fifth army corps.

The Fifth army corps which will probably be the first to land on Cuban soil, is made up entirely of regular troops, with the exception of two regiments of volunteers at Lakeland, the Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts. The Fifth corps also embraces the cavalry division composed of the First and Tenth regiments at Lakeland, and the Third, Sixth and Ninth at Tampa, under command of Major General Joseph Wheeler, the artillery brigade, under command of Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Randolph, and the Signal corps; in all nearly 18,000 men.

The Seventh corps, under command of Major General Fitzhugh Lee, embraces all the volunteer troops at Tampa, five regiments in all, and the troops at Jacksonville, or between 8,000 and 9,000 men.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

SITUATION AT KEY WEST.

A Small Fleet in the Harbor—Work on the Fortifications—Many Thousand Troops in Camp.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 26.—Definite news of the American squadron operating in Cuban waters was received here this afternoon, fully confirming the general situation outlined in these dispatches last night and this morning.

Commodore Schley is believed to be off Santiago de Cuba to-day, and definite information as to the exact situation in so far as it effects Admiral Cervera's squadron may be expected to-night or to-morrow.

Rear Admiral Sampson is in a position to proceed quickly to the assistance of Commodore Schley with any or all of his ships on receipt of definite word from Commodore Schley, and at the same time he remains within striking distance of Havana. If, however, Commodore Schley reports that Admiral Cervera is bottled up at Santiago de Cuba, the naval view is that he will be permitted to finish the business at that point with the ships under his direct command.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23.—Yesterday soon after the sailing of Rear Admiral's Sampson's squadron, Commodore Schley's squadron having gone to the south of Cuba a day or two before, there were left at Key West seventeen vessels of war, these consisting entirely of converted tugs and auxiliary gunboats of small size, but of considerable fighting power.

A few changes are expected to take place in the Key West complement in a day or so.

The work of fortifying Key West has gone along rapidly. The old fort, to be sure, with its ancient "cannon," is of small account, but the new fort is of a substantial character and will mount some formidable guns. Already one 8-inch rifle has been placed in position to command the wide range beyond the bar, and others are being rapidly put in place, a contingent of men having been sent down from Tampa for that purpose.

All night long the great searchlight on Fort Taylor sweeps the horizon. Other searchlights of the warships are constantly at work, many boats being utilized in night target practice.

At Tampa there are now about fifteen thousand regulars and many thousand of volunteers. There are daily arrivals of troops at Tampa, Port Tampa and Lakeland; but some of the volunteer regiments have not yet received their complete accoutrements, though the latter will soon be forthcoming.

The Southern portion of Florida is beginning to realize how difficult a matter it is to supply this great army of new residents with necessaries and comforts.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

No Substantial Progress Made With the War Revenue Measure—Unimportant Proceedings in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—No substantial progress was made by the Senate to-day towards the disposition of the war revenue measure, although it was under consideration for three hours. Speeches were delivered on the bill by Senator White, Democrat, California, and Senator Teller, Colorado. The former opposed the issue of bonds and strongly advocated the coinage of the silver seigniorage and the tax upon corporation.

In a long session to-day the House passed a few bills but the discussion involved a wide range of subjects. After a brush over civil service, brought on by a paragraph in the deficiency pension bill, providing for some temporary clerks in the War Department, the House, considering a bill to amend the internal revenue laws, listened to lengthy speeches upon the free coinage of silver and greenbacks as legal tender, respectively. The deficiency bill was not passed. Pending a yea and nay vote upon the internal revenue bill, the House adjourned. The vote will be taken immediately after the House meets to-morrow.

PHILIPPINES EXPEDITION.

Little Progress Made by the War Department in Securing Transports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Little progress was made by the War Department officials to-day in securing transports for the Philippines expedition, the only addition obtained being the Ohio, a good-sized vessel, which will rapidly be transformed, so as to make her available for carrying a large number of men and animals. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is still negotiating with the agents of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company for the chartering of the six vessels of that line.

There are now three vessels on the Pacific coast chartered by the government available for the second expedition to the Philippines.

The department has declined the offer made by Arthur Sewell, of Maine, to charter the ship Roanoke, owned by him, to the government. The main reason for this is that the Roanoke is a sailing vessel.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Work of Mustering In Under the First Call Practically Completed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The work of mustering the volunteers into the service of the United States under the President's first call for troops is practically completed. Adjutant General Corbin announced late to-night that the number of volunteers so far reported mustered in was 118,000 and that enough were prepared for muster to swell the number to between 121,000 and 122,000. It is not expected by the War Department officials that quite the full number called for will be mustered into the army, as nearly all of the States are short from twenty-five to a hundred men of the number called for by their quota.

BASE BALL GAMES.

Played Yesterday by Clubs of the National League.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

Chicago—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 11.

Louisville—Louisville, 3; Boston, 11.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Baltimore, 4.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 12; New York, 6.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 12; Brooklyn, 4.

SEEKERS AFTER GOLD know they may be disappointed, but seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do them wonderful good.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy, yet efficient.

WARM WIRELETS.

The United States gunboat Hornet came in at Key West from the blockade yesterday morning. She reported everything quiet along the line of the blockade.

A dispatch from Lloyd's agent at Iloilo, via Singapore, yesterday, says: "An American warship is reported to be cruising off Iloilo. The statement requires confirmation."

A Washington dispatch says the proposed Republican caucus of the House on the Hawaiian annexation, has been indefinitely deferred and the line of action remains undetermined.

Garfield King, a negro, aged about 18, was taken from the jail at Salisbury, Md., hanged to a tree and almost shot to pieces. He was awaiting trial on the charge of having deliberately shot a white boy about the same age as the negro.

While the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Mecca was towing her sister ship, Lyndaula, whose shaft was broken, the hawser parted; the two vessels came into collision and the Mecca was sunk, her captain and fifty-two others being drowned.

A dispatch from Albuquerque, N. M., says: Under sheriff Frank Vigil, deputy sheriff Dan Bustamente and an Indian trailer were killed yesterday by the two desperadoes who held up the Santa Fe passenger train last Tuesday. The robbers escaped.

RED SPRINGS SEMINARY.

Commencement Exercises—Brilliant Musical Concert—Fine Literary Address.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RED SPRINGS, N. C., May 24.—The closing exercises of Red Springs Seminary commenced last evening. As usual, the programme is full and highly entertaining. The beautiful array of girls and young ladies and the superb musical concert they gave were the chief attractions of last evening. The selections given were of a varied character and the young ladies in this department showed a degree of proficiency in music rarely seen except in those who are artists in the profession. The concert throughout was highly enjoyable, attesting the skill both of pupils and teacher.

The literary address to-day at 12 M. by Dr. Edward Mack, of Virginia, was one of the grandest speeches to which the writer has ever listened and was pronounced by many who heard it the best address ever delivered here. His subject was "The Heroic Woman."

Our little city ran over with patriotism on last Monday afternoon, when a flag-pole was erected and a large flag of the stars and stripes was raised. Several patriotic speeches were made. The chief orator of the occasion was the witty and inimitable Rev. Mr. Craig.

Some Other Boy.

Indignant Citizen—Say, your boy threw a stone at me just now and barely missed me.

Mr. Grogan—Yez say he missed yez?

"That's what I understood myself to remark."

"It was not my bye."—Indianapolis Journal.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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Just Received Big Lot fresh Mountain Butter. Only 20c pound. Also big stock Strawberries and all kinds of vegetables. Both phones 163. L. Clayton Grant, successor to R. E. Ward, 213 Market street. my 25 tf

For Sale.—Pair of excellent matched Carriage Horses, at a bargain. C. W. Worth. my 21 1w

Where Are You Buying your Strawberries? Where do you get your Sweet Potatoes and your Tomatoes? Remember I keep everything in country produce fresh and fine. Be sure to call on L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. my 20 tf

Sweet Potatoes—A lot of fine Norton Yams just received. Call and leave your orders or telephone me. H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. Bell Phone No. 38. my 5 tf

Wanted—Everybody to try our Bartholomay Beer on Draught drawn by the latest and improved method. Free lunch from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. Globe Saloon, No. 23 Market street. ap 27 tf

Just Received a fresh lot of Fruit. Apples, 65 and 70c peck; Bananas, 15 and 20c dozen; Oranges, 15, 20 and 25c dozen; Cocoanuts, 5c each; Lemons, 1c each. N. Paul, Princess street. ap 20 tf

Berry Crates—Baskets for beans and peas, barrels for lettuce and potatoes, hay, grain, flour, Pratts food, magic food, horse and cattle powders, chicken powders and all kinds of mixed food. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 94. ap 14 tf

M. C. Benson, 108 Dock street, solicits consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wax, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Beef Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 2, '98. apr 3 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $60 per month and all expenses. P. O. Box 89, Philadelphia Pa. de 18 D&W tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 26 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. R. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

The Strongest Strictly Savings Bank in North Carolina.

All deposits made on or before Wednesday, June 1st, begin to draw interest on that date at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. my 26 tf

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

—AT—

The C. W. Polvogt Co

50 inch Navy Blue Storm Serge 75c value, only 50c.
$1.19 Black Novelty Crapon only 98c.
50c Fancy Novelty Dress Goods only 42c.
All shades, plain and plaited Liberty Silks 75c.
35c Fancy Imported Organdies only 25c.
Pink, Blue and White Empire Corsets at $1.00.
Small figured heavy Pique only 12½c.
English Nainsook and Long Cloth at $1.50 a piece.
72 inch Fine White Organdies 40 to 75c a yard.
Full assortment of narrow Black Velvet Ribbon.
Irish Point Scarfs and Center Pieces at 59c.
A 26 inch Gloria Silk Umbrella or Parasol at $1.00.
35c Ladies' Lisle Thread Vest for 25c.
40 inch Fine India Linen, special bargain, 12½c.
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting for only 15c.
Make and lay free all Carpets sold this week.
20 per cent. off on all Trunks over $10.
Window Shades 6 feet 25c, 7 feet 35c.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Sole Agents for Standard Patterns and the W. B. Corsets. my 15 tf

Ice, Ice, Ice,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.

my 12 tf

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business May 5th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$534,022 29	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	57 27	Surplus	50,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	40,100 00	Undivided profits	18,597 06— 78,597 06
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	36,000 00
Due from Other Banks	$178,132 12	Total Deposits	622,053 04
Cash on hand	104,318 42—277,450 54		
Total	$861,630 10	Total	$816,630 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	May 5, '96.	May 5, '97.	May 5, '98.
Total Deposits	$545,000	$526,000	$622,000
Surplus and Net Profits	57,600	68,700	78,500
Bills Payable and Re discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. my 14 tf

WE SELL

Shield Brand Lard
Stock's Best Flour.
Q. Q. Q. Q. Flour.
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
Topical Twist Head.

These are a few of the famous brands known over North and South Carolina. None better. Big sellers. Trade makers.

We sell dealers only; no consumers need apply.

Vollers & Hashagen,

PROVISIONERS,

my 22 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT.

SCHEDULE.

On and after May 25th the Steamer Wilmington will leave for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9.30 A. M. Leave for Beach only at 3 P. M. Leave Southport at 12.15 P. M. and Beach at 1.15 and 6.00 P. M.

Sundays—Boat leaves Wilmington at 2.30 P. M. and the Beach at 6 P. M. my 25 tf

Arbuckle's Coffee 12 1-2c Lb.

Pure Leaf Lard 8¾c lb.

Best Table Butter 24c lb.

Granulated Sugar 6c lb.

Rival Brand Condensed Milk, 3 cans for 25c. Now is the time to lay in your supply and this is the place.

THE KING GROCERY CO.

B. F. KING, MANAGER,

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.

my 25 tf

Blue Ridge Springs The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty-six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. F. BROWN.

my 22 2m

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 16, 1898, the following schedule will be in effect over the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad:

Trains will leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, at 10.10 A. M., 2.30 P. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

On Sunday trains will leave Wilmington at 2.30 P. M. and 6 P. M. Leave Ocean View at 8 P. M.

my 16 tf R. G. GRANT, Superintendent

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in each Capsules, which bear the name in black. Without which none are genuine.

ORDERS.

We Are Filling Orders for

Patent Flour, Straight Flour, Clear Flour, Meal, White Corn,

FROM CARS AT R. R.

No delay in filling orders for any thing in our line.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

my 4 tf

Don't Go It Blind

And Send Your Prescriptions to Any Druggist. When it Comes to

Filling Prescriptions

Remember any old thing will NOT do.

Inquire if the man who fills your prescriptions is a Registered Pharmacist. Then ask yourself if he is careful, conscientious and painstaking. When you have settled all this, you will send your prescriptions to

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Y. M. C. A. Building.

my 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

FOR SALE

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Strawberries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, sab, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address THE MORNING STAR, Wilmington, N. C.

my 25 tf

Ed. Guyon and Wm. C. Moore

May hereafter be found at the Barber Shop of the undersigned, where they are prepared to do all work in their line in a first class manner.

Respectfully,

A. PREMPERT, Barber,